# **EXHIBIT 4**

Page 1 1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS 3 **EASTERN DIVISION** 4 ABC Corporation I, et al., 5 Plaintiffs, CASE NO. 6 1:20-cv-04806 ٧. 7 The Partnerships and Unincorporated 8 Associations Identified on Schedule "A" 9 Defendants. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 REMOTE DEPOSITION UNDER ORAL EXAMINATION OF 19 PAUL HATCH 20 DATE: October 21, 2022 21 22 23 24 REPORTED BY: CHARLENE FRIEDMAN, CCR, RPR, CRR 25

Page 2 TRANSCRIPT of the deposition of the witness, called for Oral Examination in the above-captioned matter, said deposition being taken by and before CHARLENE FRIEDMAN, a Notary Public and Certified Court Reporter of the State of New Jersey, a Registered Professional Reporter, and a Certified Realtime Reporter, via video teleconference, by Zoom, on October 21, 2022, commencing at approximately 9:58 in the morning, Eastern Standard Time. 

Page 3 APPEARANCES: 1 2 3 4 TARTER, KRINSKY & DROGAN, LLP 1350 Broadway 5 New York, New York 10018 (212) 216-8000 MARK BERKOWITZ, ESQ. 6 BY: CHANDLER STURM, ESQ. 7 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 8 9 10 GLACIER LAW, LLP 506 Second Avenue **Suite 1516** 11 Seattle, Washington 98104 12 (206) 397-8633 ROBIN CHENG, ESQ. BY: 13 Attorneys for Defendant 14 15 16 ALSO PRESENT: YIYI LIU 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Page 6 CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER: 1 2 name is Charlene Friedman, a Certified 3 Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public of the 4 State of New Jersey. This deposition is being held via videoconference equipment. 5 The witness and reporter are not in 6 7 The witness will be sworn in the same room. 8 remotely, pursuant to agreement of all 9 parties. The parties stipulate that the 10 testimony is being given as if the witness 11 was sworn in person. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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Page 7 PAUL HATCH, 1 2 called as a witness, having been first duly 3 sworn according to law, testifies as follows: 4 5 **EXAMINATION BY MR. CHENG:** Good morning, Mr. Hatch. 6 7 Thank you for attending this deposition. 8 9 Good morning. 10 My name is Robin Cheng, and I'll be 11 conducting this deposition. I'll be asking 12 questions related to the case in front of the 13 Northern District of Illinois, Case No. 14 120-cv-04806. 15 Are you familiar with that case? 16 Yes, I am. 17 So is there any reason that you 18 could not testify honestly or confidently or 19 competently? 20 No. 21 Q Did you take any drugs or 22 medication, or do you have any mental illness 23 that would prevent you from testifying 24 honestly? 25 No.

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1	Q Okay. Mr. Hatch, how many expert	
2	witness reports did you provide in this case?	
3	A In this part of the case, I	
4	provided one expert report, an initial report	
5	plus two rebuttals.	
6	I should also, if I may, point out,	
7	I have printouts in front of me here, I just	
8	want you to know now, that are unmarked of	
9	all three documents.	
10	Q All three documents?	
11	A Yes.	
12	Q Did you provide any other reports	
13	in this case?	
14	A Here in this case I provided	
15	reports as well, and yes, that were of a	
16	similar matter.	
17	Q How many reports did you produce	
18	previously before the three expert witness	
19	reports that you just mentioned?	
20	A There was a matching three that was	
21	also an initial report and two rebuttal	
22	reports, and those were provided in 2001.	
23	Q Did you provide any reports in	
24	response 2001, you said?	
25	A I believe so, yes. That's 2001.	
1		

Page 9 1 2001 was 20 years ago. Q 2 Oh, I'm sorry. Α 2021. 3 2021? Q 4 Α Yes. Did you provide any report in 2020? 5 I don't think so. I think the 6 7 first reports were in '21. Let's -- so first, I will ask you a 8 9 few questions regarding your, you know, past 10 experience. So Mr. Hatch, where do you live? 11 12 Α I live in Chicago. 13 Q In Chicago. 14 And what's your highest education? 15 Currently, I'm doing a Ph.D., but 16 prior to that, I had a -- I studied industrial design. That was my 17 18 undergraduate. 19 And from where? 20 Northumbria University. 21 Q In which country? 22 In the U.K. Α 23 Q In the U.K. 24 And how long did you study for 25 that?

Page 10

1 That was -- it was -- well, I guess Α 2 five vears. It was a four-year course, but I 3 took a one-year sabbatical. 4 And that is equivalent of a 5 Master's degree in the United States or --I'm sorry, no. It's an 6 7 undergraduate degree, a Bachelor's. So that's a Bachelor's degree? 8 9 Yes. 10 Did you -- after completing that Q 11 degree, did you pursue any further education? 12 Α Not until my Ph. D. 13 And which Ph.D. program are you --Q are you involved in? 14 15 It's called Learning Sciences. 16 And which university? 17 It's at the University of Illinois Α 18 at Chicago. 19 Q Have you passed your qualification 20 vet? 21 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 22 form. 23 Α Do you mean in the Ph. D.? 24 Q For the Ph.D. program, yes. 25 I'm halfway through the Ph.D.

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1 I've passed several things so far. That's great. 2 O 3 And before the Learning Science 4 program -- is that the title of the Ph.D. 5 program or what does the program involve? Yes, that is the title. 6 7 called the Learning Sciences. It's a multidisciplinary course 8 9 that is based on psychology, technology and 10 So it's related to education. learning. Q It's related to education. 11 12 Is there any portion of the program 13 dedicated to industrial design? 14 Not specifically. 15 And have you served as an expert 16 witness in similar cases before? 17 Yes, I have. 18 Q How many? 19 I have provided testimony. I think 20 it's 14, possibly 15 times. 21 Q How many cases did you provide --22 in how many cases did you provide this 14 to 23 15 testimony? 24 So, I think that would be 11 or 12 25 cases in which I've been deposed.

Page 12 1 Q Have you ever served as an expert 2 witness at trial? 3 Yes, I have. 4 How many times? That would be three times. 5 three trials included a Jams hearing. I think 6 7 it's called. And within that 11 to 12 cases, 8 O 9 what type of cases or what type of products 10 do those cases involve? A number of consumer and commercial 11 Α 12 manmade products, quite a range of things, 13 based on my experience as an industrial 14 designer. 15 Can you give me some examples? 16 One was regarding some 17 microphones --18 (Brief pause in proceedings.) 19 One previous case that I provided 20 testimony for was regarding microphones, 21 which were Array microphones. 22 Q And you mentioned microphone Array? 23 Α Array. It's a particular type of 24 microphone.

What other types of consumer

25

Q

Page 13 electronic products have you -- have you 1 2 testified for? 3 The -- there was a case regarding 4 power tools. I guess that falls in that 5 category as well. Also, a case regarding personal 6 7 care equipment, hair shaving. 8 Anything related to electronic 9 vehicles or traditional conventional 10 vehicles? 11 I've got experience working in that 12 area, but I think not testifying in 13 infringement in that area. 14 When you say that you have 15 experience working in that area, what 16 experience are you referring to? 17 I worked as an industrial designer at a consultancy for -- well, as an 18 19 industrial designer for over 25 years, mostly 20 at a consultancy. 21 During that time, I designed a lot 22 of consumer products, which included, for 23 instance, a Segway. 24 There was a certain type of Segway that I think was related to this particular 25

Page 14 1 case. 2 Q I'm not familiar with Segway. 3 Can you tell me more about that 4 product, Segway? 5 Α Yes, sure. The Segway product came out at 6 7 around 2005, I think, approximately. And the invention allowed us, like a hoverboard, to 8 9 stand on it and use it as a mobility device. 10 The Segways are different from the 11 It also has a stand going up to hoverboard. 12 a handlebar that the person could then hold, 13 but it used a very, very similar technology. 14 How many wheels did the Segway 15 have? Two wheels. 16 17 Two wheels. O 18 And is there any connection portion 19 between the two wheels? 20 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 21 On the Segways, it did have a -- it Α has the portion between the wheels, yes, that 22 23 the user would stand on. 24 That the user would stand on. 25 And did you design the industrial

Page 15 1 portion of that product or did you design --2 what portion of that product did you focus 3 your design on? 4 So the Segways were designed as 5 commercial products or personal vehicles launched, I guess, before I started working 6 7 on the version I did. 8 And my company was requested to 9 design a version of that based on that 10 technology that would change the industrial 11 design, that is, the look and feel, the 12 styling towards a particular use and a 13 particular demographic. 14 And what would that demographic be? 15 Without divulging any confidential 16 information, it was for a particular sport 17 that this would be used in and the 18 demographic being the people who do the 19 sport. 20 And it was seen that the Segway 21 would be a very good -- a very good 22 technology to use that. However, I would 23 need some certain changes to make it 24 appropriate for that particular application. 25 Q And for the eleven trial cases that

Page 16 you testified in, are they all design patent 1 2 infringement cases? 3 They are infringement -- I'm sorry, 4 they are intellectual property cases 5 involving utility patents and design patents. Were you involved in utility 6 7 patent -- so, how many of them involved 8 utility patents and how many of them involved 9 design patents? 10 I don't know the numbers off the 11 top of my head, but I think half -- about 12 half or maybe slightly more than half 13 involved design patents. 14 And the -- sorry, go ahead. 15 And the others involved utility Some involved both. 16 patents. 17 O Some involved both. 18 So you're saying you're about five 19 to six cases that you -- where to which you 20 served as an expert witness involving design 21 patent issues? 22 Approximately that number for how 23 many I have provided deposition for. 24 I've also worked on some other 25 design patent cases that I've only provided

Page 17 1 analysis and reports to support the 2 particular case, but it didn't necessarily go 3 to deposition. 4 And how many of those cases in 5 which that you served analysis but not deposition? 6 7 Off the top of my head, I'm not 8 sure. I would say a few, which would be 9 several, I guess. Three to five, maybe more. 10 Q Do you know the outcome of those 11 cases, the five to six cases of design patent 12 that you served as being deposed, that you 13 were deposed in those cases and the three to 14 five cases that you provided analysis but you 15 were not deposed in those cases? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 16 17 form, vague, compound. 18 I know that some of the cases, 19 certainly the majority of the cases I worked 20 on had a positive outcome. Maybe it was 21 settled before they went to court. 22 But I -- I haven't followed up to 23 know about how all of my cases ended. 24 Is there any case that your 25 analysis was -- are there any cases that your

Page 18 1 analysis was rejected by the court for the 2 infringement analysis? 3 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 4 I'm not very sure about what may 5 have happened with some of my testimony after -- afterwards, but I -- I'm not aware 6 7 of, you know, a successful Daubert motion, 8 that is, for instance, I think I would be 9 aware if there was a successful Daubert 10 motion to block me as an expert witness. 11 Q I guess that's what I was asking. 12 What I meant is, was there any 13 analysis that you provided that eventually 14 was not -- was not -- let me rephrase it. 15 Is there any analysis to which you 16 provided your opinions were not -- were not 17 taken by the court, meaning the court sided 18 with the other party and considered, although 19 you provided your expert report, the position 20 is -- the positions were not taken by the 21 court? 22 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 23 Yeah, I don't entirely understand Α 24 the question, but I --25 Q Let me -- let me rephrase it.

Page 19 1 If you provided your opinion, were 2 they all considered by the court? 3 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 4 I believe all of the reports that 5 I've provided were considered and I have not had a report struck, if that's what your 6 7 question is. O And in those cases, did the court 8 9 all rule in your client's favor or did they 10 side with the other party? 11 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 12 form. Asked and answered. 13 You can answer. 14 Α Just to clarify, when you say in 15 those cases --Q In those cases you provided your 16 17 analysis and testified as witnesses. 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Same objection. 19 Α Yes, sorry. 20 Can you either repeat or rephrase 21 the question? 22 O Sure. 23 In those cases that you provided 24 your analysis and you served as an expert 25 witness, did the court all rule in your

Page 20 client's favor or did they side with the 1 2 other party? 3 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 4 form. Asked and answered. 5 I'm not sure. I know that in -- I believe in the majority of the cases it has 6 7 ended up in the favor of -- or in my favor, 8 so to speak, but I really haven't kept track 9 of all the cases. 10 So when you say the majority of the 11 cases, the rest of the cases, do you know 12 that the court ruled against your client or 13 you just don't know about the outcome of the 14 cases? 15 I believe there's one or two -there's certainly one I know of that didn't 16 17 go in favor of my client, but there's 18 several -- I guess I really didn't keep tabs 19 on to know whether it went one way or the 20 other -- or another. 21 And for that one case that didn't 22 go in favor of your client, do you know the 23 case caption or the case number? 24 Specifically, that's one that Yes. 25 went to trial.

Page 21 1 I don't know the case number, but I 2 do have it in my appendix. 3 The case is Clearone versus Shure. 4 Q 0kay. Thank you. 5 Mr. Hatch, who approached you initially regarding this case? 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 8 9 Who approached you initially 10 regarding providing opinions in this case? 11 Α In this part of the case, the 12 attornevs present contacted me. 13 Q Which portion are you referring to? 14 I'm sorry, this year, the case that 15 we're looking at this year. 16 Q Oh, this year. For the entire case, who approached 17 18 you and asked whether or not you can provide 19 your opinion in this case? 20 I don't actually recall, but it 21 would very likely have been one of the 22 attorneys that were previously involved on 23 this case in 2021. 24 Q And you don't remember the name of 25 that attorney?

Page 22 1 I don't right now, no. Α Do you remember which law firm that 2 3 attorney worked for? 4 Sorry. Off the top of my head, I 5 don't know. I've not worked with that law firm before. 6 7 And have you worked with the named plaintiffs or defendants before? 8 9 Not before this case, no. 10 And after this case? 11 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. Calls for speculation. 12 13 Do you mean have I worked with Α 14 them --15 In other cases. Q In other cases since the start of 16 17 this case, is that what you mean? 18 Since the start of the case. 19 No, I haven't. I only worked on 20 this particular case for that particular 21 client. 22 Q Do you know the name of the 23 plaintiffs in this case? 24 Α Yes, I do. 25 Q Who are they?

	1 du 1 lla coll	Page 23
		rage 23
1	A You're referring to Hangzhou Chic,	
2	H-A-N-G-Z-H-O-U, and Chic is C-H-I-C.	
3	Q Is that the only party you're	
4	working for in this case?	
5	A There's I believe there are also	
6	the company called Unicorn, Unicorn	
7	technology.	
8	No, I'm sorry, it's Unicorn Global,	
9	who are also plaintiffs in this case.	
10	Q And aside from this case, you have	
11	not worked with them in other cases?	
12	A I have not worked with Hangzhou	
13	Chic and Unicorn outside of this case.	
14	Q Mr. Hatch, what's your hourly rate	
15	for doing work in this case?	
16	A It's \$450.	
17	Q Per hour?	
18	A Per hour, yes. I believe that's in	
19	my report.	
20	Q Is that the amount that you usually	
21	charge your clients?	
22	A Yes, it is. It's a standard rate,	
23	and it's always the you know, not	
24	contingent upon the outcome of this case in	
25	any way.	

Page 24 And that's the same rate for 1 Q 2 providing your analysis and attending deposition? 3 4 Yes. However -- actually, I'm not sure if I have a different rate for 5 depositions specifically. 6 7 With some of my work I have a 8 slightly higher rate for deposition, which 9 may or may not be the case with this case. 10 Q Have you talked about your rate for 11 attending deposition in this case? 12 I have -- it would have been agreed 13 when I started to work with the attorneys, 14 yes. 15 Q I'm sorry, I'm not quite 16 understanding you. 17 So you said for some work there may 18 or may not be a higher rate. 19 Are you charging a higher rate for 20 attending deposition in this case? 21 Α I would have to check. 22 With some clients I do charge --23 generally, I do charge a higher rate for 24 deposition and trial, and that depends upon 25 the agreement, that particular agreement that

Page 25

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1	has been made with the attorney.
2	Q Has there been an agreement made
3	with an attorney?
4	A There has, and I would have to
5	double check what that is. It's likely,
6	it's slightly higher for a deposition.
7	Q How many hours have you spent
8	have you spent preparing and drafting your
9	declarations in this case?
10	MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form.
11	A Last year there was a lot of
12	analysis of a lot of different hoverboards
13	outside of the hoverboards that are in this
14	case.
15	There were a significant number of
16	hours involved in that part of the analysis.
17	This year I created three reports
18	and also conducted an analysis on five
19	hoverboards, but more specifically, the
20	current defendants, and therefore, there was
21	less time.
22	It's hard to estimate the hours,
23	but this year may be somewhere in 80 to 150
24	in that work.
25	Q Can you tell us about TEAMS Design

Page 26 USA? 1 2 Α Sure, yes. 3 It's a design consultancy that I --4 I founded the Chicago branch of in 1998 and 5 continued to -- to lead up until two years 6 ago. 7 Q What happened two years ago? I decided to -- to do my Ph.D., and 8 Α 9 it's a full-time program and I dedicated 10 myself towards that. 11 Q Are you still with TEAMS Design USA? 12 13 I'm not. I am, however, on the Α 14 board and have partial ownership still. 15 Is that a -- what is the formality 16 of this company; is that a partnership or is 17 it a limited corporation or is it an 18 incorporated business? 19 It's a -- I believe it's called a C 20 Corp. So it's not -- it's not public, if 21 that's what you mean. It's privately held. 22 Q And when you're saying the Chicago 23 branch, what's the headquarter of this 24 organization? Where's the headquarters? 25 The headquarters is in Germany, and

Page 27 they were founded in 1956. 1 2 Q When you were working there, how 3 many staff employees did you supervise? 4 It ranged through the years. 5 the very start, I just had one employee and we went up to about 28, I believe, and as an 6 7 average, usually around 15 to 20, I guess. 8 Do you know any person who worked 9 for plaintiff, Hangzhou Chic, at Intelligent 10 Technology Corporation? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 11 form. 12 13 I don't personally know them, any Α 14 person that works there, no. 15 Have you talked with anyone who 16 worked for them -- not them, for it, just one 17 company? 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 19 I've not spoken directly with 20 someone who works with Hangzhou Chic. 21 Q Do you know any person who works 22 for Unicorn Global, Inc.? 23 I don't personally know anyone who 24 works for Unicorn Global, Inc. 25 Have you talked to anyone who works

Page 28 1 for Unicorn -- who works at Unicorn Global, 2 Inc.? 3 I've not spoken with anyone who 4 works at Unicorn Global, Inc. 5 Do you know the person named Jing Cui? 6 And I'll spell that for you. 7 8 J-I-N-G, and C-U-I, last name. 9 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 10 form. 11 Α I don't know personally that 12 person. 13 Q Have you seen any documents drafted 14 by this person? 15 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 16 form. I'm sorry, who is the person, a 17 18 manager of one of the companies? 19 They are the accolades with the 20 company, yes. 21 Α I don't think I've seen any 22 documents drafted by them. 23 Have you seen any reports submitted by them in court? 24 25 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the

Page 29 1 form. 2 MR. CHENG: Can you be more 3 specific so I understand your objections 4 better? 5 MR. BERKOWITZ: Sure. It's outside the scope. 6 7 unclear who you're referring to, what reports you're referring to. It's unclear what court 8 9 you're referring to --10 MR. CHENG: I will be more specific. 11 12 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- or when. 13 Q Mr. Hatch, do you know if Jing Cui 14 submitted any declarations in this case? 15 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. Asked and answered. 16 17 I'm not aware of reading any of 18 those -- any of those declarations. 19 Do you know a person with the name 20 of Yia Wei Ying, Y-I-A, W-E-I, first name and 21 last name is Y-I-N-G. 22 No, I'm not familiar with that name Α 23 right now. 24 Q Do you know whether or not this 25 person submitted any declarations in this --

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in this case? 1 2 I'm not familiar with this person's 3 declarations. 4 Do you know a person with the name Arthur Yuan, Y-U-A-N? 5 Is Arthur an attorney? 6 7 Q I ask questions here. 8 Α Oh, I'm sorry. 9 I believe there was an Arthur who 10 was an attorney on the case last year, but again, I'm -- I'm not sure. 11 12 And do you know if Arthur Yuan ever 13 submitted any declarations in this case? 14 If he was the attorney on my 15 client's side, the only declarations that I know of are the declarations that I wrote. 16 17 I'm sorry, can you -- can you 18 repeat your answer? I don't think I quite 19 got it. I'm not sure if -- if Arthur is the 20 Α 21 attorney. 22 Arthur is the attorney with a firm Q 23 Loeb & Loeb. 24 Α Okay, great. 25 So I'm not familiar with

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1 declarations that they submitted other than 2 my declarations. You don't know whether or not he 3 4 submitted declarations in this case? 5 I -- I believe they -- they did submit opinions to this case. I'm fairly 6 7 sure of that. 8 I only provided my declarations. 9 I'm only aware of the declarations that I 10 provided. Q 11 Did you read any of his 12 declarations? 13 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 14 Asked and answered multiple times. 15 I'm sorry, can you repeat it? Q 16 Did you read any of his 17 declarations? 18 Any of what declarations? 19 Any of Arthur Yuan's declarations submitted in this case. 20 21 No, I -- the only declarations I'm Α 22 aware of submitted from our side were from 23 me, that I know of. 24 Do you have any financial interest 25 depending on the outcome of this case?

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1 Α I believe I have answered that 2 already, but no, the outcome does not affect 3 my -- anything financially for me. 4 Did you actually solicitate 5 business from either the firm Loeb & Loeb or from the client? 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 8 No, I was approached by them. 9 would not have approached them about this 10 case. 11 Q Do you know if TEAMS Design USA 12 actively advertised their business and 13 solicitate business from the law firm of Loeb 14 & Loeb or from the plaintiffs in this case? 15 No. TEAMS doesn't directly 16 solicitate business from them beyond having a 17 website, but it is not directed at those 18 companies. 19 Do you use any agent, advertising 20 companies, online platforms, to advertise 21 their business? 22 There — there is a marketing group Α 23 that does look after social media posts, but 24 they don't do cold calling or direct calling 25 on potential clients.

Page 33 1 Out of the declarations and the --Q 2 out of the declarations you submitted in this 3 case and the expert witness report and the 4 rebuttal report you provided, did you 5 prepare -- did you prepare those documents by vourself or with the assistance of another 6 7 party? 8 I did a high majority of the work, 9 certainly all the analysis and the writing, 10 and I conferred with the attorneys for their 11 opinion, or rather, you know, on grammatical 12 errors and things like that. 13 So there was some help, but the 14 high majority of the opinions are all mine. 15 What documents did you review to 16 complete the declarations that you provided 17 before you -- before you provided the expert 18 witness reports? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 20 form. 21 I believe I've -- I've documented Α 22 that in Appendix C. 23 I reviewed the -- you're asking 24 which documents I reviewed. 25 I reviewed the patents and the --

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in this case, and the file histories, but I 1 2 also reviewed the accused products 3 themselves. 4 Q By "accused products," what 5 products were you referring to? The -- you know, more specifically 6 7 in the infringement report this year, my focus was to look at the accused products 8 9 that I have termed Gyroor A through E. 10 Q 0kay. So you're referring to the 11 expert witness report you provided this year. 12 Did you review -- are those the 13 only products that you reviewed in this case? 14 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 15 form. In the previous part of this case, 16 Α 17 there were a lot more accused products. 18 I -- I reviewed, as I mentioned before, a lot 19 more products last year. 20 How many products did you review? 21 I'm not sure of the number. There 22 were very many. 23 I probably reviewed 10 or 12 24 physical products in person and maybe just as 25 many through other detailed information that

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1 was outside of the Gyroor products. 2 Q By other detailed information, do 3 you mean photos? 4 Yes. Outside of the Gyroor 5 products, there were products that were not obtainable by the counsel last year and so 6 7 I -- I reviewed them via photos of different 8 angles of those products, but the Gyroor 9 products in this case I've reviewed in 10 person. 11 Q Who provided the products to you? 12 I -- I believe one of them I did Α 13 purchase myself online, but the other Gyroor 14 products were provided to me on my request by 15 the previous counsel. Aside from the Gyroor products, did 16 17 you review any other accused products in 18 person or did you obtain any other -- did you 19 obtain any other accused products in their 20 physical form? 21 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 22 Outside the scope of the reports. 23 I -- I did review some other 24 products that were not manufactured or I 25 believe they were not manufactured by Gyroor

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1 in person last year, yes. 2 O And for those products that you did 3 not receive a physical form, how did you 4 compare the products with -- with the 5 patents? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 6 7 Outside the scope. 8 Α In some of the products where I or 9 all the attorneys were not able to get 10 physical products, partly because they had 11 been pulled off of the market, they provided 12 me with substantial photos of them and that's 13 what I used for my analysis, but that was 14 only for non-Gyroor products. 15 Do you think the substantial photos 16 are sufficient for you to form your opinion? 17 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 18 Calls for speculation. 19 I think in that particular case for 20 those non-Gyroor products. I was able to 21 provide some opinion based on the limited 22 information that I could get from the photos, 23 but I also acknowledge that I would need to 24 examine the physical product to finish that 25 analysis.

Page 37 1 However, the Gyroor products, I --2 I had in person. 3 Q Is there a substantial difference 4 between the Gyroor products and the 5 non-Gyroor products? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 6 7 Calls for speculation. 8 That was not necessarily part of my 9 analysis. That is, I wasn't comparing the 10 Gyroor products to the non-Gyroor products, 11 however, the Gyroor products I did have in 12 person and some of the non-Gyroor I didn't. 13 Q For the non-Gyroor products that 14 you did not obtain, the product that you only 15 viewed the photos, did you conclude that they 16 were infringing or do you think they were not 17 infringing products? 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 19 Outside the scope. form. 20 I just caution the witness to the 21 extent this is not a -- not referring to a 22 report that was issued. Just be aware of 23 It could be privileged communications 24 that you shouldn't disclose. MR. CHENG: I'm not solicitating 25

Page 38 1 any privileged information. 2 If there's any question related to 3 any privilege, please assert it clearly so I 4 know that question should be avoided. 5 However, if it's not privileged information. I'm free to ask. 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Sure. So I'm cautioning the witness. 8 9 MR. CHENG: Okay. 10 MR. BERKOWITZ: I don't fully 11 understand the question, so it's hard to give 12 a precise instruction. 13 I'm telling the witness to the 14 extent that his answer may reveal privileged 15 communications, you be aware of that. Go ahead. 16 17 For clarification, can you repeat 18 the question? 19 O Of course. You mentioned -- so let's do this 20 21 step by step. 22 Α Yes. 23 For some of the products that you 24 reviewed, you did not review the physical 25 product?

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		i
1	A For some of the non-Gyroor	
2	products, I was unable to examine the	
3	physical product which would have been	
4	optimal.	
5	Q Did you form and for those	
6	products you only examined the image or the	
7	photos provided to you?	
8	A For those specific non for a few	
9	of the non-Gyroor products, I was only able	
10	to analyze some photos.	
11	Q And after analyzing those photos,	
12	did you form your opinion as to the	
13	infringement nature of those products?	
14	MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form.	
15	A I was after analysis of the	
16	non-Gyroor products, I was able to provide an	
17	opinion on that basis, on the limited	
18	information that I had, but also requested to	
19	have the physical product for a more thorough	
20	analysis.	
21	Q Did you ever receive what you	
22	requested?	
23	MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form.	
24	Calls for speculation.	
25	A I did request a number of	

Page 40 1 hoverboards that I didn't originally have, 2 non-Gyroor hoverboards, and did eventually 3 receive some that helped my analysis, yes. 4 But not all of those non-Gyroor 5 products? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 6 7 Mischaracterizes testimony. 8 Some of the non-Gyroor products 9 last year had been pulled from the market and 10 the attorneys and myself were unable to get a 11 hold of physical samples. 12 Q Did you provide any opinion on 13 those products that you did not receive? 14 I did provide --15 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection. 16 Just note my objection to the form. It's been asked and answered multiple times. 17 18 You can answer. 19 For the non-Gyroor products that I -- I didn't have a physical product on, I 20 21 did provide analysis and also opinions, but 22 also asked for further physical products so 23 that I could create a more detailed analysis. Q 24 That's not the question I asked. 25 And I will repeat my question, and

Page 41 1 I want you to answer specifically to the 2 question I asked. 3 For the products, you never 4 received a physical product, for the accused 5 products that you never received the physical products, did you provide your opinions on 6 7 those products? 8 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 9 Asked and answered. 10 I did provide an opinion, also an 11 initial analysis as detailed in my 12 declaration and made it clear that a better, 13 more detailed analysis would be through a 14 physical product. 15 I hope that answers your question. 16 How many patents -- how many design 17 patents did you review? 18 I reviewed the four patents and 19 their file histories, the ones that are 20 relevant for this case, and I believe last 21 year I also reviewed -- I would have to 22 check. 23 I think there was a utility patent 24 that I reviewed but I did not base my 25 opinions on.

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1 MR. CHENG: Ms. Court Reporter, can 2 we take a break? Ten minutes. 3 (Brief recess taken.) 4 Let me introduce into evidence --5 let me introduce Exhibit 1, and I will share that with everyone in the chat. 6 7 (Above-mentioned document marked for Identification.) 8 9 Mr. Hatch, can you download this 10 file or do you want me to share that with 11 vou? I've downloaded it and I can view 12 Α 13 Thank you. it. 14 0kay. You previously mentioned 15 that you provided declarations in this case. starting in 2021. 16 17 Do you recognize this document? 18 Α I do, yes. 19 And thinking of the timing of this, 20 this might even be 2020 when I started in 21 this case. It's all COVID years, but yes, I 22 do recognize this document. 23 So do you recognize this document 24 was provided by you? 25 And I'm sorry, I don't know. Yes.

Page 43 I think it might be at the end of 2020, but 1 2 yes, this is from me. 3 Meaning the last page has your 4 signature. 5 Can you confirm that you signed that document? 6 7 Yes. I see the date as well. Ιt is the end of 2020. 8 9 So you did provide expert 10 declarations in the year of 2020? 11 Yes, I believe so. 12 Q 0kay. 13 And I think when I was referring to 2021 and whether there were non-Gyroor 14 15 products, that was at around this time, which was the end of 2020. 16 17 So you're saying this declaration 18 does not implicate Gyroor products? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 20 form. 21 That's not what I said, no. Α 22 I'm sorry, what did you say? Q 23 That this declaration written at 24 the time, towards the end of 2020, included 25 some non-Gyroor products.

Page 44 1 Included non-Gyroor products? Q 2 Yes. 3 Q I see. 4 MR. CHENG: I'm going to introduce 5 to you in the chat the second document, which is marked as Exhibit No. 2. 6 7 (Above-mentioned document marked for Identification.) 8 9 MR. CHENG: Can you all see this 10 document? MR. BERKOWITZ: I downloaded it. 11 12 Paul, have you been able to 13 download it? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, and I've opened 15 it. MR. BERKOWITZ: Okay. 16 17 Q Mr. Hatch, do you recognize this 18 document? 19 Α I do, yes. 20 Q And can you confirm that the 21 document was prepared and signed by you? 22 Yes, it is signed by me. I believe Α 23 the case number is different from the current 24 case here. 25 Q Exactly. That's what I'm trying to

Page 45 1 understand. 2 You said you have not worked with 3 plaintiffs in other cases aside from the 4 current case that you're being deposed for. 5 Did you prepare this document? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 6 7 form. 8 I did provide -- prepare this 9 document, yes, and I see this is probably the 10 same or very similar to the other document that I also prepared. Exhibit 1. but I also 11 see the case number is different. 12 13 I was not aware that there were two 14 different case numbers for this case. 15 Did you authorize your report to be used in this case? 16 17 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 18 form. 19 I did authorize the attorneys to 20 use my document. I was not aware that this 21 would be a separate case because it involves 22 the same material. 23 Q I don't know if it involved the 24 same material. 25 What I'm trying to understand is,

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1 if this report is prepared by you, then you 2 should have known that your opinions provided 3 in the case 20-cv-05905 is this document 4 prepared by you. 5 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the Argumentative. Asked and answered. 6 7 This document is provided by me, 8 but I was not aware of the time that -- at 9 the time that this may be used in a different 10 case, but it -- it's regarding the -- the same material. 11 12 On the first page of Exhibit No. 2, Q 13 there is a case number, which is 20-cv-05905. 14 Can you see that case number? 15 Yes, I do see that. Yes. 16 Q Did you put in the case number on 17 the first page? 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 19 form. 20 I'm not sure if I actually put that 21 case number or if possibly the attorneys had 22 corrected what I had there before. 23 So it's possible that the attorney 24 used your report and changed the case number? 25 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the

Page 47 form. 1 2 It's possible that they did minor 3 edits like that and, obviously, I would have 4 trusted them with a case number. It's not 5 something I would have known about. Did you sign for this document? 6 7 I believe you've asked that, but 8 yes, I did sign this document and I did write 9 this document. This is my analysis. 10 Q And do you know what your analysis was used for in the case 05905? 11 12 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 13 I see now, obviously, that it has a 14 different case number, but the -- my opinions 15 is what counted here and I -- I knew those --16 how those were being used. 17 I was not aware that it had a 18 different case number, though. 19 But you did provide this report 20 separately or it's just one report being used 21 in different cases? 22 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 23 No, I did provide this separately. 24 It was -- for me, it was part of the 25 continuing -- continuing analysis of the very

Page 48 1 many infringing products. 2 Do you know what are the accused 3 products in the case 05905? 4 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 5 Outside the scope. This is obviously, as you've 6 7 explained, a case outside of this case, but 8 the report does show the accused products in 9 this case, yes. There are very many. 10 And do you remember when this 11 report was executed or signed by you? 12 I do see the date is included 13 there, which I don't question. It -- it was 14 filed on November the 30th, 2020. 15 So you've worked with plaintiffs in multiple cases? 16 17 I -- at the time I was under the 18 impression this was the same case, but I see 19 it has a different case number now, but my analysis and my opinions were, as we can see, 20 21 the same and consistent. 22 Have you worked with plaintiffs in Q 23 any other cases? 24 I am not aware of any cases outside 25 of these ones we're looking at that I worked

Page 49 1 with them on. 2 Back to Exhibit No. 1, and if you Q 3 can take a look at page number 21. and 4 there's a Table 8, "Accused Products of Species I." 5 Can you see that table? 6 7 Yes, I see this table. 8 And there are nine pictures on this 9 page and the bottom metal picture is a 10 hoverboard with the name or the brand name SYLUS, S-Y-L-U-S. 11 12 Can you see that one? 13 Α Yes, I see that one. 14 Did you receive a physical product 15 of this SYLUS hoverboard? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 16 17 Outside the scope. 18 I'm not sure. I think it's quite possible for this particular one. You see 19

A I'm not sure. I think it's quite possible for this particular one. You see this is one of very many and obviously it looks very familiar.

Q Okay. and your declaration, Exhibit

1, the picture of the SYLUS hoverboard was
used as evidence to prove its infringing
product?

25 product?

20

21

22

23

24

Page 50

1 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 2 Mischaracterizes documents. 3 Α This particular hoverboard was one 4 of very many that I analyzed and did conclude 5 they were substantially the same in the eyes of the ordinary observer to the infringed 6 7 patent. 8 O Aside from the picture included 9 here, did you review any other image or the 10 physical products related to this SYLUS hoverboard? 11 12 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 13 Outside the scope. 14 It's very likely that I looked at 15 other views of this particular product, one of many here, and I think I may have seen the 16 17 physical product for this one as well. 18 It's obviously very familiar 19 because it's -- it's the same shape and form 20 or very similar shape and form to many of the 21 hoverboards here. 22 Aside from this perspective view of 23 the SYLUS hoverboard, did you include any 24 other images for this SYLUS hoverboard in 25 this report?

Page 51 In this particular report, I 1 Α 2 believe I only show one of the images in one 3 particular view, but my analysis was -- was 4 broader. 5 Q Did you view other images in other reports but you only particularly mentioned 6 7 this particular report? 8 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 9 form. 10 I don't know, for instance, if in 11 that other case that you brought forward, if 12 it was included there. I may have included a 13 different view. It's possible, but certainly 14 my analysis beyond just looking at one 15 particular view. Even though there's only one view 16 17 included in this report? 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Is there a 19 question? MR. CHENG: Yes. 20 21 Q So based on this report, based on 22 this one image, you conclude that, according 23 to your report, this product is infringing on 24 the patent in suit? 25 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form.

Page 52 1 Mischaracterizes testimony. 2 No. that's not what I said. 3 I've only -- in this particular 4 report, I've only included this one view. 5 Because there are so many similar infringing images for the conciseness of this 6 7 report, I only showed one image; however, 8 there were very many other views and other 9 images that I analyzed among these products 10 as well as analyzed physical products. 11 Q And why did you not include other 12 views in this report? 13 They — the — for the conciseness 14 of the report itself, to report the opinion, 15 it was not necessary to show all of the views 16 of all of the products because there were, in 17 this case, so very many. However, later 18 reports where I was analyzing just four or 19 five products, I -- I did then provide more 20 images. 21 Q When you say -- when you said not 22 necessary, do you think this one image is 23 sufficient to prove that this is an

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MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the

24

25

infringing product?

Page 53 1 Asked and answered multiple times. 2 This image only -- does not provide 3 all of the evidence of the analysis 4 This image represents one product necessary. 5 just for this report. The analysis was done on very many images and physical products. 6 7 So based on this one image, it's 8 not conclusive this product is infringing? 9 Without other images, this conclusion is 10 insufficient from this one image? 11 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 12 Mischaracterizes testimony. 13 That's not what I'm saying, but Α 14 what I'm saying is, I've included one view as 15 part of this document. However, the analysis 16 of the infringement itself was done using 17 many years. 18 If the views are not included in 19 this report, how can we conclude that you 20 actually viewed other angles of this product? 21 Α I believe it would be stated in the 22 report that I analyzed many views and 23 physical products as part of my analysis. 24 Q So although the images were not 25 included, your words that you viewed other

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1 images to be sufficient to conclude that the 2 products is infringing? 3 The report is a reflection of my 4 analysis and it is the -- the aim of the 5 report is not to provide every possible piece of evidence, but to provide my opinion, based 6 7 upon an analysis of the evidence and therefore, that's what it does. 8 9 And in preparing this document --10 in preparing this declaration marked as 11 Exhibit 1, what documents did you review? 12 I reviewed the relevant patents, Α 13 filing histories, very many images of the 14 accused products and a number of physical 15 products as part of the analysis to prepare this document. 16 17 And do you know what this document 18 was used for? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 20 Α I'm sorry, what do you mean? 21 Q What document was used to support? 22 MR. BERKOWITZ: Same objection to 23 form. 24 The -- my analysis of this 25 document -- my declaration provided my

Page 55 1 opinion on this case and it was used in this 2 case. 3 Q To support a motion? 4 That is correct. I -- I stated 5 that I think in the -- yes, in the opening paragraph, that this declaration is in 6 7 support of a preliminary injunction that was 8 going on at the time. 9 Did you review the motion for 10 preliminary injunction? I'm not sure. I don't think I -- I 11 Α 12 don't think I did at the time. I was focused 13 on my own report. I don't think I saw 14 information like that. 15 And who provided you with a list of 16 accused products? 17 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 18 form. 19 The attorneys, the counsel at the 20 time would have provided me with a list of 21 the potentially infringing reports when they 22 asked for my opinion on them. 23 Do you know how many potential 24 infringing products were identified? 25 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the

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1 form. Outside the scope. 2 In -- in this particular report, 3 there were very many that were part of the 4 analysis. I'm not aware of the exact number. 5 Were there any products identified that -- identified by the attorney as 6 7 potentially infringing but deemed as not 8 infringing by you? 9 MR. BERKOWITZ: So I would 10 instruct -- to the extent -- I would instruct 11 the witness not to answer on the grounds of 12 privilege. Yeah, I believe I did have 13 Α 14 discussions with the attorney --15 MR. BERKOWITZ: Just to be clear. 16 I'm instructing you --17 THE WITNESS: Okay. 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- again, at this 19 point, to the extent it involves 20 attorney-client communication, I'm 21 instructing you not to answer. 22 THE WITNESS: Okay, yep. 23 MR. BERKOWITZ: Just to be clear, 24 if you can answer without revealing any 25 privileged communications or work product,

Page 57 1 vou can do so. 2 But to the extent that it involves 3 any communications with your attorney and 4 anything else outside the scope of this 5 declaration report, I instruct you not to 6 answer. 7 THE WITNESS: Okay, good. l was 8 kind of going there. 9 But yes, we had conversations and, 10 obviously, you know, this -- I would not have provided an opinion on something infringing 11 12 if I didn't believe it was infringing. 13 Mr. Hatch, are you familiar with Q 14 the patents-in-suit -- and when I use the 15 term "patents-in-suit," do you know what patents I'm referring to? 16 17 I believe you're referring to the 18 four patents that I referred to in my 19 declaration this year. I also refer to them 20 as the patents-in-suit. 21 Q Are you familiar with those four 22 patents? 23 Α Yes, I am familiar with those four 24 patents. 25 Are you familiar with all the prior Q

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1	art referenced in those four patents?
2	A I did gain familiarity by looking
3	at the prior arts that is referenced in those
4	four patents.
5	Q Are there any prior arts that you
6	think should be viewed for infringement or
7	not infringement analysis in this case?
8	MR. BERKOWITZ: I'm sorry, I didn't
9	hear the first part of your question.
10	MR. CHENG: Ms. Reporter, if you
11	got it, can you read it back.
12	(Whereupon, the record was read
13	back by the reporter.)
14	MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the
15	form.
16	A Yes. I'm not sure of your
17	question, but my initial analysis was of the
18	prior art that was that was listed on the
19	patents themselves, which is the normal
20	approach for the initial analysis, pending
21	the defendant, bringing any additional prior
22	art that they may think is relevant.
23	Q Did you search for other prior
24	art did you search for additional prior
25	art other than the ones referenced in the

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1 patents-in-suit? 2 At the start of this analysis, no. 3 I focused on the prior art that was listed on 4 the four patents. 5 Are you familiar with patent -- the design patent number -- the design Patent No. 6 7 US D739, 906? 8 Α Yes, I am familiar with that. 9 Is that -- is that a prior art to 10 the four patents-in-suit? 11 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 12 13 It is listed on two of the patents Α 14 as being prior art and was, therefore, part 15 of my analysis. Is this, in your opinion, a prior 16 17 art for all four patents-in-suit? 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 19 I believe its filing date was early 20 enough to be part of the consideration. l'm 21 not sure if there are other things that 22 impede it from it being considered prior art, 23 however, it was a part of my analysis. 24 Q Do you know the definition of prior 25 art?

Page 60 1 I have an understanding of prior Α 2 art, yes. 3 Q Did you consider this 739,906 4 patent -- and we'll refer to this one as the 5 '906 patent. Did you consider this '906 patent 6 7 only for analysis regarding two -- two of the patents-in-suit or for all four 8 9 patents-in-suit? 10 In my analysis, I provided a full 11 comparison of the '906 to all four patents, 12 which I provided in detail. 13 Q Mr. Hatch, do you understand the 14 legal standard for design patent infringement 15 analysis? I have an understanding enough to 16 17 be able to create an analysis. I'm not a 18 lawyer, but I do rely upon my understanding 19 of the law in my analysis. Q 20 And can you tell us, what's your 21 understanding of the law? 22 I think my report says it probably 23 most succinctly. I did provide some summary 24 there and obviously there are many aspects to 25 the law.

Page 61 1 If you have something quite 2 specific, I can attempt to answer it. 3 Q I'd like to understand your 4 understanding regarding the legal standard 5 applied by you for your report. MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 6 7 Asked and answered. There's just a number of --8 9 In short, you have to answer the 10 questions instead of directing me to a 11 document. 12 MR. BERKOWITZ: No, I disagree with 13 that statement. 14 He answered your question. 15 MR. CHENG: No. He referred me to That's not what I asked for. 16 a document. MR. BERKOWITZ: I disagree with 17 18 you. 19 The witness should answer the 20 question however he feels is appropriate. 21 Continue. 22 I have included an outline in my 23 report of the legal standards that help me in 24 doing this analysis and I've relied upon my 25 understanding of them.

Page 62 1 It's not one standard. There are 2 legal standards that are -- that I presented 3 there. 4 Q Did you do the search yourself or 5 the legal standards was provided to you? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 6 7 form. Α 8 The attorneys — are you referring 9 to the --10 I'm referring to Section 2, "Legal Q Standards, " in your expert witness report. 11 Of 2022? 12 Α 13 Q Of 2022. MR. CHENG: Let me mark that as 14 15 Exhibit 3, and I will drop that in the chat 16 so we know we're clear. 17 MR. BERKOWITZ: Thank you. 18 (Above-mentioned document marked 19 for Identification.) 20 Α Yes. I wanted to refer to an 21 exhibit, and I realized there wasn't one. 22 Q So this is Exhibit No. 3, and I'm 23 putting that in the chat. 24 Okay, I have it in front of me. 25 If you can take a look at Section Q

Page 63 1 2, "Legal Standards," which is on page 3. 2 And as you can see, your case is 3 cited in subsections related to the Legal 4 Standards. Is that correct? 5 That's correct, ves. It stretches 6 7 until page 6, yes. 8 Q Did you search for the cases 9 yourself? 10 Some, if not a lot, of this 11 language would have -- I would have used in 12 previous cases that I've been involved in, 13 and so I think a lot of this came from me and 14 at some point the past, either from 15 information I was provided by attorneys or 16 information that I searched myself. 17 And which attorney provided you 18 assistance? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 20 form. 21 Α So for this document, I believe the 22 majority of this I had already -- I provided, 23 I put in here and I sourced it from the 24 previous two that I worked on.

It's also customary for me to ask

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1 the attorneys that I'm working for to check 2 and to correct anything that I may have 3 misstated here. 4 Which attorney did you ask to check 5 this section? I would have asked the -- the 6 7 current attorneys, such as Mark, to check over this section. 8 9 Did they give you any feedback on 10 this section? 11 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection. 12 And I instruct the witness not to 13 answer. 14 Α We spoke about it. I obviously 15 can't divulge exactly what we said. 16 So can you, in your own words, 17 describe the Legal Standards that is used for 18 design patent infringement analysis? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 20 form. The report speaks for itself. 21 Α I couldn't do it much justice, not being a lawyer, but I am -- you know, I do 22 23 rely upon the information that I've read in here and I do have a good understanding of 24 25 it, but I would refer to the writing.

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	1 ago 00
1	Even if I were to do the analysis,
2	I would refer back to the writing upon which
3	l relied upon.
4	Q You can read the relevant portion,
5	if you want.
6	A Which of these pages are you
7	referring to as being relevant?
8	Q I mean, that's your call.
9	I'm asking which portion do you
10	think is relevant to your understanding of
11	the Legal Standards used for design patent
12	infringement analysis.
13	A   believe it's all quite relevant
14	for this case.
15	Q You can read it.
16	A It's 14 pages long.
17	MR. BERKOWITZ: Again, the witness
18	is welcome to do that. I'm not sure that's
19	productive use of the parties' time. If
20	that's really what you want, you can have him
21	read from his report.
22	I'm just putting it out there that
23	it might not it's your choice, but
24	alternatively, you can have him read through
25	it and you can ask questions you want to ask.

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1 MR. CHENG: I want to understand 2 which portion that he thinks is most relevant 3 for the design patent infringement analysis. 4 I mean, the whole section is 5 devoted to Legal Standards but a lot of them are not -- they're Legal Standards for 6 7 analysis. MR. BERKOWITZ: I'm not sure I 8 9 follow what you're asking, but it's your 10 deposition. 11 I'm not looking to interrupt you. 12 I'm just trying to make use of the time we 13 have. However you would like to proceed. 14 Mr. Hatch, you can go ahead and 15 read the portion that you think is relevant 16 for design patent infringement analysis. 17 Just for clarification, I believe 18 this is all relevant for the analysis. 19 don't -- you mentioned just now but not 20 before that you were looking for the most 21 relevant parts. I think that's a different question. 22 23 Q Then the most relevant part is 24 fine. 25 It's all equally relevant. Α

Page 67 wouldn't -- I wouldn't --1 2 O That's good. 3 Then you can read all portions that 4 you think is most relevant. 5 If you're sure you want to use your time this way, because there's four pages of 6 7 it that I would be reading here. 8 I'm not quite sure why, but I'm 9 happy to read it. So -- and stop me at any 10 time. Q 11 Sure. Of course. 12 Α Section 2, Legal Standards. 13 "I am not a lawyer. Rather, I'm an 14 industrial designer" -- and this is obviously 15 just explaining, "Section A, the limiting 16 purpose of a design patent. I understand 17 that a U.S. patent does not grant the owner 18 the right to use the invention. Rather, the 19 owner is granted the right for a limited 20 period of time to prevent others from making. 21 using, offering for sale or selling the 22 patented invention in the United States or 23 importing the patented invention into the 24 United States." 25 I'm going to stop you here.

Page 68 1 Do you know the limited period of 2 time? Do you know how long that is? 3 Α Oh, I'm sorry, yes. It's mentioned 4 here. It's the limited time that is given to 5 design patents, which currently is -- or at least for the patents involved in this case. 6 7 I believe -- yes, 15 years I think 15 years. is relevant for this. 8 9 0kay. And --10 Go ahead. 11 Q You can start from the second 12 paragraph of Section B and let's read from 13 there. 14 The second paragraph of Section B 15 reads. "I understand that under precedent 16 from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the Federal Circuit, trial 17 18 courts have a duty to conduct claim 19 construction in design patent cases as in utility patent cases," and that comes from 20 21 Egyptian Goddess. 22 "The court has recognized the 23 design patents typically are claimed as shown 24 in drawings, and the claim instruction is 25 adapted accordingly."

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1 It refers to --2 Q You can skip all the cases, just 3 the substantial portion. 4 "Given the difficulties entailed in 5 trying to describe the design in words, the preferable cost is not to attempt to construe 6 7 a design patent by providing a detailed 8 verbal description of the claimed design. 9 I understand, after a design patent claim is 10 construed, the claim must be compared to 11 accused design to determine whether there has 12 been infringement. I also understand 13 infringement occurs when an ordinary observer 14 giving such attention as a purchaser usually 15 gives deems two designs are substantially the 16 same, meaning the resemblance is such as to 17 deceive an observer inducing him to purchase 18 one supposing it to the other." 19 "I am also aware that infringement 20 is determined in the light of prior art by 21 applying the ordinary observer test through 22 the eves of an observer familiar with the 23 prior art. Thus, the hypothetical ordinary 24 observer is presumed to have a complete 25 knowledge of all relevant prior art."

Page 70 1 Let's stop here. Q Good. 2 Okay. 3 Q So have you decided the scope of 4 all the patents-in-suit in this case? 5 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. Lack of foundation. 6 7 I reviewed the prior art as 8 mentioned before that was --9 Sorry, not the prior arts. Sorry, 10 not the prior arts. I mean the scope of the 11 patents-in-suit. 12 MR. BERKOWITZ: Same objections. 13 Α Yes, I believe I was answering that 14 question. 15 I understand you're not referring to the prior art, but the prior art helps us 16 17 inform, but yes, I did develop an 18 understanding of the scope of the patents, 19 the four patents-in-suit. I'm sorry, did you just say that 20 Q 21 prior art should be considered to construe 22 the scope of the patents? 23 MR. BERKOWITZ: I would suggest 24 restarting the question and answer. 25 MR. CHENG: That's better.

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1 Q So did you mean that prior art 2 should be considered for the design patent --3 for the design patent construction, claim 4 construction? 5 In the initial part of infringement analysis, the claim construction or the 6 7 construing that one would do would be 8 analyzing the provided images, the figures of 9 the particular patents to understand whether 10 they are plainly dissimilar to the accused 11 product. 12 Prior art helps inform the -- more 13 exactly the scope in the second parts of the 14 analysis when we look to understand if they 15 are substantially the same. Just to be clear, you're saying 16 17 that accused products and prior art should be 18 considered for claim construction? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 20 Mischaracterizes testimony. 21 Α Yeah, that's a little different. 22 was talking about the infringement here, the 23 first step to construe the patents. 24 What should be considered for --25 MR. BERKOWITZ: Don't -- no, no,

Page 72 1 hang on. 2 You have to let the witness finish 3 if he's in the middle. You can't cut him 4 off. 5 Initially the figures themselves of the patents represent what is the claimed 6 7 design and so those -- the first step in 8 infringement analysis to construe what is 9 claimed by those patents. 10 Do you think prior art and accused products should be considered for the first 11 12 step of scope of claim construction? 13 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. Asked and answered. 14 15 The accused products do not No. 16 inform us of the scope of the patents in that 17 first step. 18 And what are the scopes for the 19 four patents-in-suit in this case? In infringement analysis, we 20 21 construe the claim by looking at the figures 22 of the patents themselves and only if we find 23 that they -- you know, in infringement 24 analysis, if we find that they are not

dissimilar from the accused products, we move

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Page 73 1 forward to compare them directly to the prior 2 art. 3 I think that answers your question. 4 Q It didn't. I think you're mixing 5 claim construction with infringement in that 6 analysis. 7 Do you understand that those are 8 two distinct steps for infringement analysis? 9 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 10 I do understand that there are 11 distinct steps in infringement analysis, as 12 I've outlined in my report, and I noticed the 13 experts on the other side did not conduct. 14 which I remarked in my rebuttal. 15 So do you know -- so what are the 16 scopes? 17 The scopes? Α 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 19 form. 20 Q For the four patents-in-suit. 21 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 22 form. Compound. 23 If you're referring to 24 understanding the scope based on construing 25 for infringement analysis, then the figures

Page 74 themselves provide us with what that scope is 1 2 by analyzing those. 3 I'm sorry, I'm confused by your 4 question. Maybe it was too broad. 5 You said what are the scopes of the patents, is that right? 6 7 What are the scopes for the patents-in-suit after your claim 8 9 constructions? 10 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 11 12 The -- the scope is defined in, Α 13 say, the second step of infringement 14 analysis. 15 You know. I can't talk about 16 outside of infringement analysis necessarily, 17 but here for this report, it was important to 18 understand the scope for the second part of 19 infringement analysis by analyzing the prior 20 art and its relationship or distance to the 21 patents-in-suit. 22 In your opinion, should broken 23 lines be considered for claim construction? 24 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 25 Calls for a legal conclusion.

Page 75 1 Α Yeah, it's a very open question 2 again. I cannot answer to whether I 3 considered broken lines to be relevant in 4 this particular analysis, in infringement 5 analysis. Yes, broken lines are to be 6 7 They represent unclaimed areas considered. 8 of a patent, but they are to be considered as 9 part of the analysis. 10 Q So you think unclaimed areas as waiving the scope of design patent? 11 12 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 13 I didn't catch the middle word, was Α 14 it leaving? 15 Q No. 16 So you're saying unclaimed areas 17 are waiving the scope of design patent? 18 I don't believe that's what I said, 19 but the unclaimed areas should be considered 20 in analysis as I have done. You're asking 21 whether they're waiting. 22 Well, it really depends on what 23 part of analysis and where the unclaimed 24 matter is, you know. It's a -- whether it's 25 in prior art versus the patents at hand.

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Does the broken line form 1 Q 0kay. 2 part of the claimed design for a design 3 patent? 4 Α In the designed patents, the 5 unclaimed -- I'm sorry, the broken line represents unclaimed areas of the patent. 6 7 0kav. Do you think an unclaimed 8 area of a patent should be considered for 9 design patent infringement analysis? 10 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 11 It depends whether -- well, it Α 12 should be considered. That doesn't mean that 13 it's claimed as such, but it also depends on 14 whether the particular unclaimed area is in 15 prior art or if it's in the patents at hand. 16 And do you know what side-by-side 17 comparison means? 18 Yes. 19 Can you explain that to me? 20 Α I provided side-by-side comparisons 21 in my report to show the analysis, but a 22 side-by-side is comparing one item directly 23 to another, for instance, a -- a particular 24 figure compared to a similar viewpoint of the 25 accused product, for instance.

Page 77 1 You mean, a figure from the Q 2 patents-in-suit be compared with a figure 3 from an accused product? 4 Almost, yes. The — for instance, 5 a side-by-side might be between a patent and an accused product, and so you would show the 6 7 figure from the patent next to a similar angle of -- of not a figure, but a photograph 8 9 of the accused product. However, the 10 analysis would be done by viewing the product 11 as a whole. 12 And do you think any prior art Q 13 should be compared with the accused products 14 and the patents-in-suit at the same time? 15 In the second part of the 16 infringement analysis of the ordinary 17 observer test, it is important to compare, 18 also, the prior art. 19 Side-by-side with the accused 20 products and the patents-in-suit? 21 Α It's not a hundred percent. 22 I'm sorry, it's known as a 23 three-way analysis, and it doesn't always 24 have to be undertaken. 25 However, I did provide a thorough

Page 78 1 three-way analysis as the experts on the 2 other side have not done. And so I did do 3 the three-way, which is like a side-by-side 4 analysis. 5 Q Can you point to me where the three-way was done? 6 7 It's not in your exhibits yet, but 8 the side-by-side -- I'm sorry, the three-way 9 analysis was done as part of both rebuttal 10 reports that I provided. MR. CHENG: We'll mark this 11 document as Exhibit 4. 12 13 That is the rebuttal report 14 provided by Mr. Hatch, dated September the 15 12th. (Above-mentioned document marked 16 17 for Identification.) 18 Maybe for the record, this is the 19 rebuttal report to Jim Gandy and not the 20 other rebuttal report I provided? 21 Q Right. 22 So there are two rebuttal reports. 23 This rebuttal is for Jim Gandy, and 24 this rebuttal is marked as Exhibit 4. 25 Can you download this report and

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1 view the content of the report? 2 Yes, I do have this report. 3 Q 0kay. Can you point out the 4 side-by-side comparison or the three-way 5 comparison portion of the report? I see you didn't include the 6 7 exhibit, but it's -- the exhibit to this 8 rebuttal. 9 I'm including the exhibit as 10 Exhibit 5 for this deposition. (Above-mentioned document marked 11 for Identification.) 12 13 Q And I'm sharing that with you in 14 the chat. 15 I do have that document. 0kav. 16 Are you saying those are the 17 three-way side by side analysis that you did? 18 Yes, I did title it that way. 19 So it's a three-way comparison 20 between the infringing products, the patents 21 at issue and what was then the reported 22 closest prior art, the '906. 23 The first time that you did this 24 comparison, three-day -- is this the first 25 time you did the three-way comparison in this

Page 80 1 case? 2 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 3 4 Α I had done this analysis prior to 5 this report but this documented and showed the analysis as a three-way. 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: I just want to note 8 the time. 9 I think we've been going about an 10 hour and 20 or so. 11 I just want to check in and see if 12 the witness needs a break or is anybody 13 thinking about lunch? 14 Do we have any thoughts? 15 MR. CHENG: We can take a break. 16 If anyone wants to get lunch, I'm fine with 17 that. 18 How long do you think we should 19 break for? 20

MR. BERKOWITZ: Do you want to take
five or ten minutes now and go for a bit and
take lunch later or do you want to take lunch
now?

MR. CHENG: I'm flexible.

MR. BERKOWITZ: Paul, is it okay

Page 81 with you, let's take five or ten now and go 1 2 for another half an hour or 40 minutes and 3 take lunch. 4 How does that sound? 5 THE WITNESS: That sounds perfectly fine with me. 6 7 (Brief recess taken.) I shared a document marked as 8 O 9 Exhibit 6 in the chat. 10 (Above-mentioned document marked for Identification.) 11 12 Q Mr. Hatch, can you open that 13 document? 14 I have it open. 15 I want you to look at this report and confirm that it's the report that you 16 17 provided. 18 Α Yes, this is a report that I --19 that I provided. 20 Q Do you know when you provided this 21 report? 22 Yes, I see it was August 2021. Α 23 Q Is that when you provided this 24 report to defendants? 25 I believe it would have been very

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1 close to this date, if not actually on that 2 date. 3 I do see, however, this report has 4 been marked up by someone and that was not in 5 the original version. That's marked up by the court. 6 7 That's the only way that we received the 8 report. 9 Did you do a three-way comparison 10 in this report? 11 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 12 13 I provided -- I did a three-way Α 14 comparison as part of my analysis at this 15 stage, but I provided that three-way side-by-side, at least presented it in the 16 17 report that followed this. That was the 18 rebuttal report of last year. 19 I'm just asking, did you do a 20 three-way comparison in this report? 21 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 22 I did a three-way comparison, to 23 answer your question, as part of my analysis 24 as I was creating this report. 25 I did not show the three-way until

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the rebuttal, which followed this shortly 1 2 after this report. 3 Why did you not show the analysis 4 that you did in this report? 5 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. I -- this report was about my 6 7 initial analysis and to provide the details 8 that were important here rather than respond 9 to information that the experts on the other 10 side had then brought up to light. 11 So as they considered the '906 to 12 be the closest prior art, I then provided the 13 three-way analysis. However, prior to that, 14 the '906 was only one of the many prior art 15 for me to report about in this report. 16 hope that was very clear. 17 Q Not entirely. 18 Can you --19 Sure. 20 Q Can you rephrase your answer, 21 because that sounds very confusing. 22 Α Okay, yes. 23 I did mention a couple of things. 24 But simply, I did do analysis on the prior 25 art, which included, for instance, the '906.

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1 However, because there was many 2 pieces of prior art, I didn't include a 3 three-way comparison analysis as part of this 4 report on every one of those prior arts until 5 the closest prior art was identified by the experts, and then I provide a three-way 6 7 analysis as part of my report, for what they 8 considered to be the closest prior art. 9 Do you agree that the '906 patent 10 is the closest prior art? 11 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 12 13 Α When they put it forward, I 14 don't -- out of the choices of prior art that 15 has been put forward in this case. I don't disagree necessarily. I don't find it 16 particularly -- well, I'm sorry. 17 18 You know, it was important for me 19 to then analyze the '906 because they had 20 proposed it. It certainly wasn't my role 21 to -- to question whether that's the closest 22 or not, but to analyze it according to what 23 they proposed as being the closest. 24 My understanding of the law in this 25 situation is that it is the -- the burden of

Page 85 the defendant to provide the closest prior 1 2 art and they did that and I analyzed it. 3 Q Do you think an ordinary observer 4 would know about the D '906 patent? 5 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 6 7 As I stated, the understanding of 8 infringement and in the ordinary observer 9 test, the understanding of the ordinary 10 observer, an ordinary purchaser with a -- who 11 is an ordinary purchaser of products like 12 this, would have had knowledge of prior art 13 at the time of the patent. 14 I'm sorry, this might come as I'm 15 asking you the same question, but because 16 your answer was not very clear, do you think 17 this ordinary observer would know about the D 18 '906 patent when looking at the products? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 20 form. 21 I'm sorry for my long Α Yes. 22 Sometimes you're being very broad answers. 23 with your questions and so I have to make 24 sure you understand where I'm coming from. 25 But the ordinary observer in this

Page 86 1 particular case would be familiar with the 2 '906 as well as other prior art. That is my 3 understanding. 4 And what are the differences? 5 Let's do the analysis one by one. Let's first focus on the D '723 patent, which is 6 7 one of the four patents-in-suit. What are the differences between 8 9 the D '723 patent versus the D '906 patent? 10 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 11 12 So you're requesting to run through Α 13 the ordinary observer test, in which case we 14 now look for similarities between the product 15 and to understand whether they are not dissimilar or not. 16 17 Is that correct? 18 No, I'm asking you to compare the 19 patents-in-suit with the prior art and to 20 identify the similarity and the dissimilarity 21 between those two patents? 22 MR. BERKOWITZ: Object to the form. 23 It's outside the scope. 24 Okay. You said between those two 25 patents.

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1 Which two are you referring to? 2 Q I was referring to the D '723 3 patent and the prior art, D '906 patent. 4 Α I see. 5 Well, that's not part of the I think you misunderstand. 6 analvsis. 7 We compared the accused product and 8 the patent to the prior art to understand 9 which may be closer. 10 So you do not think a comparison Q 11 between the patents-in-suit and the prior art 12 is necessary? 13 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 14 The patents -- each of the 15 patents-in-suit is compared to prior art. 16 such as the '906, only when also comparing it 17 to the accused because it's relevant to 18 understand the distance of one to the other 19 and not a direct comparison in the way that 20 you're suggesting. 21 Q So -- well, I'm not suggesting 22 anything. I'm simply asking whether or not 23 you have done any comparison between the '723 24 patent and the prior art, D '906 patent. 25 Yes, I -- I have conducted -- you

Page 88 1 know, I became very familiar with the '906 2 patent, to understand -- I'm not sure what 3 your question is. 4 I did analyze the patent. I did 5 compare it -- sorry, I did compare the '906 to the '723 in particular regard as part of 6 7 the three-way analysis, which included the 8 accused product because the '906 helps us 9 understand the scope of the '723. 10 Q Scope is the word used for claim 11 construction. 12 So are you saying the '906 patent will help us understand claim constructions? 13 14 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 15 form. Α 16 And again, you're being quite 17 general. 18 But at the very start of the 19 infringement analysis, we looked at the 20 patent, its patent history, you know, 21 claimed/unclaimed matter. And the -- the 22 prior art, such as the '906, is only put into 23 direct comparison when we have already 24 decided to move into the second part of the 25 infringement analysis. And that being said,

Page 89 of course, because any prior art that's 1 2 disclosed in part of the patent, it is part 3 of the initial analysis as well. 4 I'm sorry, that was very long as 5 well, but I think your question was a little bit off. 6 7 O I don't think my question was off. 8 I think you're confusing the scope analysis 9 with the infringement analysis, but let's 10 just be clear. 11 I will ask you if the '906 patent 12 was compared to the D '723 patent. 13 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 14 Go ahead. 15 Did you compare the D '723 patent with the D '906 patent to identify the 16 17 similarity and dissimilarity between the two 18 patents? I did include the -- comparing the 19 '906 to the '723 when doing a three-way 20 21 analysis with the accused products in mind to 22 understand the similarities and 23 dissimilarities. 24 I just want to give you some 25 background of why I ask this question.

Page 90

1	A Okay.	
2	Q So prior art comes into play to	
3	show that there are some prior art that has	
4	disclosed certain designs already.	
5	So in light of this so in the	
6	infringement analysis, when you compare the	
7	accused products with the patents-in-suit, if	
8	your if the if there is a prior art,	
9	the difference between the prior art and the	
10	patents-in-suit is constructive.	
11	Because when you compare those	
12	patents, when you compare the patents-in-suit	
13	with this prior art, you can tell that	
14	they're similar in certain aspects and	
15	they're dissimilar in certain aspects, and	
16	that helps you to perform this comparison	
17	between the accused products and the	
18	patents-in-suit.	
19	So first, you have to understand	
20	what are the differences between the	
21	patents-in-suit and the prior art.	
22	If the patents-in-suit and the	
23	prior art are the same, then really there's	
24	no need to do further analysis.	
25	So that's why I ask you, can you	

Page 91 see the similarities and dissimilarities 1 between the D '723 patent and the D '906 2 3 patent. 4 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 5 form, argumentative, asked and answered. So to clarify, you're asking if I 6 can see the similarities and dissimilarities 7 between the '723 patent and the '906? 8 9 Yes. 10 Which the answer would be yes. What are the similarities between 11 Q 12 those two patents? 13 The -- again, as part of this 14 analysis -- I guess what you're saying is --15 I'm not sure what you're saving. What are the similarities? 16 17 What I've provided here was part of 18 a three-way analysis with the accused really 19 to see about which is clear rather than list 20 individual similarities, which is -- or 21 differences, which is not technically part of 22 the analysis, but you are correct in saying 23 that the '906 should be understood for what 24 it stands for. 25 But the analysis is more about the

Page 92 distance between it and the '723, and there's 1 2 a fair amount of distance. 3 Maybe that answers your question. 4 There's a lot that they have in difference. 5 Let's focus on the distance, then. Let's see, what are the differences between 6 7 the D '723 patent and the D '906 patent? 8 Well, overall impression, as would 9 be seen by an ordinary observer at the time, 10 it gives a very different overall impression. It's incorrect to, say, list 11 12 individual little details, but in viewing the 13 two images in different angles, there is a 14 very different impression given by the '906, 15 which -- which has a very, you know, smooth. 16 rounded, clear of any kind of markings or 17 hard edges. You know, it's got this kind of 18 melted look to it, right, just for other 19 conversation to put it into words, which is 20 highly different from the impression that we 21 get from any of the other products that I 22 analyzed as part of this case. 23 So I was asking you the differences 24 between the '723 patent and the prior art of 25 the '906 patent, and you said there are hard

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1 edges and one is more smooth than the other 2 and those are the differences between those 3 two patents. 4 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 5 form. Α 6 Yeah, you definitely misstated my 7 words. 8 But the important thing is that 9 it's about the overall impression. And the 10 overall impression we have from the '906 is 11 this very kind of melted kind of feel, 12 whereas the '73 -- were you -- sorry, I'm 13 just checking. Is it the '726 or '723? '723, 14 15 Whereas the '723 in particular does 16 not give that overall same impression of it 17 being melted. 18 Q Do they have similar overall shape? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 20 Α Depends what you mean by shape. 21 Q The hourglass shape that you 22 mentioned -- I'm sorry, I'll let you finish 23 first. 24 Yeah, I guess I was going to say 25 that, you know, it's not about necessarily

Page 94 shape analysis of the product as a whole. 1 2 It's about the impression. 3 However, in my report, I did refer 4 to the hourglass shape, for instance, which 5 is a part of the overall impression. helps inform the overall impression. 6 7 And, you know, to help answer that 8 question, yes, they do both share as part of 9 the overall impression an hourglass shape. 10 If that hourglass shape -- does the 11 hourglass shape form an impression of the 12 overall shape of the product? 13 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 14 15 It's my opinion that the hourglass shape contributes to the overall impression. 16 17 I think that's important. It's not the 18 entirety of the impression. 19 Q What other attributes do you think 20 contributes to the overall impression? 21 Α Of which one? 22 Of the '723 patent. 23 I believe, you know, the ordinary 24 observer, the impression that the ordinary 25 observer at the time, who's never seen a

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product like this but has knowledge of the 1 2 prior art that was shown, would notice, yes, 3 it has an hourglass shape, but also, a 4 generally flat surface with areas to put your 5 feet, for instance, and that it has open fenders on the side above the wheels. 6 7 And, you know, there are a number 8 of things that make that overall impression 9 and the -- some of the feel of those forms 10 that make that impression, are hard edges, 11 defined shapes. 12 So that's the general kind of 13 impression, and it's not limited to the words 14 I'm just trying to describe the 15 image that we see in context to looking at 16 the prior art that existed before. 17 So just to summarize what you said, 18 you said that they both have similar 19 hourglass shape. 20 Is that correct? 21 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 22 Α Yeah. More specifically, I said 23 that they do both share an hourglass shape, 24 which is part of the overall impression. 25 Which is part of the overall

Page 96 1 impression. 2 And the dissimilarity between the 3 '723 patent and the '906 patent, you said, 4 comes from the flat surface, the open fenders 5 and the overall feel, you said, like the feeling where you look at the products. 6 7 Yes. 8 0kay. And together with hard 9 edges, which really are the key contributors 10 that distinguish one -- distinguish the D '723 patent from the D '906 patent? 11 12 Α That's more or less incorrect to 13 take the wording so literally, but the idea 14 is that the ordinary observer would notice 15 differences, such as that contributes to the overall impression. 16 17 So the hourglass shape is still 18 part of the overall impression of -- of both, 19 but the overall impression is very different 20 at the end of viewing both. 21 Q And then you think that's 22 why an ordinary observer would not confuse 23 the D '723 patent to the D '906 patent, 24 despite that the hourglass shape contributes 25 to the overall impression or the sufficient

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1 dissimilarity, including the flat surface, 2 the fenders and the edges and the overall 3 feelings when you look at the two patents, 4 and that those all together contributes to 5 the -- to the dissimilarity that the ordinary observer can distinguish? 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection. 8 Objection to the form, mischaracterizes 9 testimony. 10 Yeah, I think that's almost 11 correct, but this was not -- you know, you 12 framed this as whether the ordinary observer 13 would be confused between these two products. 14 which was not part of the analysis here. 15 I was just explaining how the 16 ordinary observer would view these as being 17 quite different, but I did not analyze, you 18 know, the ordinary observer test as to 19 whether these are substantially different, 20 you know, using those official words. That 21 was not part of the analysis. 22 What I was saying is, you know, 23 it's my opinion that there is a lot of 24 difference in the overall impression here. Are these differences substantially 25

Page 98 dissimilar? 1 2 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 3 4 Α To conduct an official analysis, I 5 would have to look at the prior art of the '906 to -- to understand it a lot better. 6 7 But my -- my opinion is that the 8 impression is that it is -- it is really 9 quite different, you know. I wouldn't want 10 to use the word "substantially different" because that infers that I've conducted a 11 12 full analysis on that specific item, whereas 13 the analysis I did was using it as the prior 14 art and not the target of the analysis. 15 I hope I wasn't too confusing 16 there. 17 No, you're not confusing. O 18 I think it's good that we can 19 recognize there are differences between the D 20 '723 patent and the D '906 patent because 21 that's constructive, and I won't go through 22 all the products because we have four patents 23 and we have four products with 16 different 24 analysis. 25 I won't ask you to do all 16 of

Page 99 1 those analysis. 2 Let's just pick one product. Let's 3 just pick a -- product B, let's go with 4 product B. 5 So do you think product B is substantially different from the D '906 6 7 patent? Α 8 My analysis was actually on the 9 difference between product B or differences 10 in similarities between B and the patent, say 11 the '723, among others. Q 12 The D '723, okay. 13 Do you find the product B is substantially dissimilar from the D '723 14 15 patent? Α 16 No, I find it substantially the 17 same. 18 Does product B have a smooth 19 hourglass shape? 20 The hourglass shape that it has 21 contributes to the overall impression. Ιt 22 does have an hourglass shape, yes. 23 Does it have smooth lines or does 24 it have edgy lines? 25 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the

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form. 1 2 Α The edgy lines that you referred to 3 do contribute to the overall impression of 4 the Gyroor B. 5 Of the Gyroor -- of Gyroor product B. 6 7 Well, when we look at the surface, 8 do they have different patents and design 9 lines on the standing pads, the two pads that 10 you stand on? 11 Α Are you -- so when you say the 12 difference, you're talking about between the 13 '723 and Gyroor B application? Q 14 Yes. 15 They both share having a generally 16 flat, you know, pronounced flat area for 17 standing on. That's something they share, and there are individual differences when we 18 19 zoom in further. Q Does the D '906 patent have 20 21 surfaces to stand on? The '906 patent is a much 22 smoother -- I called it a melted rounder 23 24 form. 25 It's presumed you may be able to

Page 101 1 stand on it, but it does not have a 2 pronounced flat surface for standing on like 3 the '723 and the accused products. 4 The flat surface you stand on, 5 which part is not flat? If you can point that through the 6 7 pictures, it would be very helpful. If we're 8 looking at Exhibit No. 5, we can just point 9 to the pictures. So that will be easier. 10 Are you referring to the '906? 11 Q No, I'm referring to the flat 12 surface that you said is present in the D 13 '723 patent but not in the D '906 patent. 14 I just want to ask you, which 15 picture you looked at and made that 16 determination. Obviously, the analysis is 17 0kay. 18 done on a combination of all figures, but you 19 do see a generally flat surface and 20 pronounced standing pads on the '723. 21 Q From which picture? 22 Again, the analysis was done on all 23 pictures but we can look at Figure 6, for

Which page are you referring to?

instance, of the D '723 patent.

Q

24

25

Page 102 1 You said Exhibit 5? Α 2 Yes. 3 We can look at page 4. 4 0kav. 5 I see the rendition is a little compromised, but I'm obviously very familiar 6 7 with the patent image itself. But we see that the surface of the 8 9 '723 has a generally flat surface and it has 10 pronounced -- you know, when you compare it here to the '906, the '723 has pronounced --11 12 what did you call it? -- tread areas, I 13 think, for treads. So that flatness there is 14 15 pronounced. It's being made very visible. and that's seen with all competitors too, but 16 17 not the '906. 18 So you're saying the '906 patent 19 doesn't have a flat surface to stand on? 20 No. that's not what I said. 21 I'm trying to understand what you 22 said. You said the '723 patent has a flat 23 surface. 24 Is that flat surface also present 25 in the D '906 patent?

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1 Α The '723 has a generally flat 2 surface at the top, but it has these 3 pronounced treads. 4 By treads, you mean the lines, sir? 5 To clarify -- that's a good 6 question. I was trying to think of the word 7 you used, but the foot tread areas, right, 8 those areas, the footpads, let's call it, are 9 pronounced and we see exactly, you know, that 10 generally flat area with the pronounced foot 11 treads, and that is not present in the '906, 12 for instance. 13 When you say it's pronounced, are Q 14 you saying that -- how is that more 15 pronounced in the D '906 patent, because in 16 the D '906 patent there are two flat surfaces 17 as well? 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 19 form. 20 Yes, I think you're assuming that 21 they are flat surfaces there. You know, I 22 would say it's generally flat, even on the 23 ' 906. However, there are no pronounced, that 24 is, there's no defined areas of footpads, so 25 I have no idea.

Page 104 For instance, the inventor at that 1 2 point had the inclination of having a defined 3 area to mark where the feet might go, whereas 4 the '723 does have some pronounced areas 5 where the feet might go. 6 So you're saying --7 I'm sorry, by pronounced, I mean 8 something like explicit, if that helps. 9 And it helps. 10 And by the '906 patent, you think 11 people will not know where to stand on this 12 product? 13 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 14 form. 15 That's not what I'm saving. But for instance, the '906 could 16 17 be -- as you know, we don't know what size 18 this is. 19 It could be -- the whole thing 20 could be as big as one foot, a person's foot, 21 or it could be as big as a surfboard, but 22 there's no indication as to where one might 23 provide footpads in this invention. 24 If it were bigger, like you would 25 have smaller footpads near the middle, but we

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1 don't know that. The designers did not have 2 possession of an idea at that time of -- of 3 pronouncing or explicating of something like 4 a footpad. 5 Q And how is that pronounced in the D '723 patent? 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 8 form. 9 We do see some form of area that 10 has been outlined that we can infer is for 11 standing on, that we're calling footpads. 12 But really, in doing the 13 comparison, we're seeing a pronounced area, 14 an explicit defined area on this and on the 15 accused products that is absolutely not 16 present in the prior art. It's entirely new. 17 So you're saying the lines on the 18 standing pad marked where people should 19 stand, and without the lines, people would 20 not know where to stand on a hoverboard? 21 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 22 form. 23 Α That's also not what I'm saying. 24 But what I am saying is, that the 25 inventors of the '723 patent did explicate

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1 certain zones or areas that were not 2 pronounced or explicated in the prior art 3 '906. These areas, you and I, today, are 4 inferring calling footpads. 5 They may all be something different, but yes, they are visibly present 6 7 and contribute to the overall impression. 8 And to your understanding, was that 9 the first time that this defined area for 10 standing was ever disclosed on the hoverboard 11 products? Was that --12 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 13 form. 14 That's not what I said, but when 15 comparing to the '906, the '906 does not 16 disclose that as an idea and they have not 17 explicated that. 18 I believe in the further prior art 19 of items of other forms, there were some 20 areas that might represent explicating 21 footpads or something similar, but not on the 22 '906. 23 Q I see. 24 So you agree, although that was not 25 included in the '906 patent, that was

Page 107 disclosed in some other prior art? 1 2 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 3 form, mischaracterizes testimony. 4 Α Yes, almost. It was not part of 5 the '906 but there exists other prior art that I analyzed that had areas that may be 6 7 defined as -- as footpads. However, not 8 in -- not giving the same overall impression. 9 Q Overall impression of the standing 10 footpads? 11 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 12 13 Α Overall impression of the object as 14 a whole. Thank you for allowing me to 15 clarify. Q 16 No problem. MR. CHENG: It's almost 1:00. 17 18 Let's take a lunch break. 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Okay. (Luncheon recess taken.) 20 21 Q Mr. Hatch, did you communicate with 22 your counsel during the break? 23 Α No, I did not. 24 And let's get back to the report. 25 Mr. Hatch, you mentioned that the

Page 108 standing pad was present, the flat area of 1 2 the standing pad was present in the D '723 3 patent but not in the prior art. 4 Is that correct? 5 I said the -- one of the things that contributes to the overall impression 6 7 are the pronounced areas that we're calling 8 standing pads that are not pronounced in the 9 '906 in such a way. 10 Are you talking about appearance 11 when you're talking about pronounced? 12 I also use the word Yes, yes. 13 explicated, but there's -- you know, the 14 inventor at the time was clearly marking that 15 area and designating it for something that they presume is the feet, which the '906 did 16 17 not. 18 In your opinion, an ordinary 19 observer would not know the area for feet in 20 the '906 patent? 21 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 22 The ordinary observer, viewing Α 23 '906, would not be called attention to a 24 particular area on that generally flat 25 surface for any specific reason.

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1 Q When we're talking about 2 appearance, what do you consider as 3 appearance? Or let's use the more correct 4 term, the ornamental aspect. 5 What do you consider as ornamental 6 in a design patent? 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 8 I guess we talk about the 9 impression that the ornamental appearance 10 makes and that's important. 11 In this particular case, say in the 12 '723, the ornamental appearance is -- is 13 claimed and shown using solid lines and 14 everything on that contributes in some way to 15 the overall impression. I didn't ask -- I didn't ask 16 17 overall impression. I asked what do you

MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form.

20 A Yeah, I -- I was telling you about

21 what I consider ornamental to be in this

consider as ornamental.

case, which is exactly what we're seeing as

23 the claimed design.

18

19

You know, the product as a whole

shows an ornamental design as shown.

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	i
Q Do you understand do you	
understand what is considered a functional	
aspect of a design pattern?	
A Yes, the question about	
functionality is quite different from what	
you asked before, but functionality, for	
instance, there's a certain utility that is	
implied by an ornamental object.	
And in infringement analysis, we do	
try to identify whether certain aspects are	
driven primarily by functionality or not.	
And the functionality implies that I'm	
sorry, a long-winded answer again.	
Because functionality is a big	
thing. It's you know, if it's driven by	
functionality, if a certain aspect of the	
design is driven by functionality rather than	
purely ornamental, that means, you know, if	
it looked different, it wouldn't necessarily	
provide the same function, therefore, it's	
primarily functional.	
In this case, we are looking at an	
ornamental design.	
Q Do you know functionality and the	
functional aspects of a design are two	
	understand what is considered a functional aspect of a design pattern?  A Yes, the question about functionality is quite different from what you asked before, but functionality, for instance, there's a certain utility that is implied by an ornamental object.  And in infringement analysis, we do try to identify whether certain aspects are driven primarily by functionality or not.  And the functionality implies that — I'm sorry, a long-winded answer again.  Because functionality is a big thing. It's — you know, if it's driven by functionality, if a certain aspect of the design is driven by functionality rather than purely ornamental, that means, you know, if it looked different, it wouldn't necessarily provide the same function, therefore, it's primarily functional.  In this case, we are looking at an ornamental design.  Q Do you know functionality and the

Page 111 1 different concepts? 2 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 3 4 Α It depends what you mean, whether 5 you're talking about infringement analysis or invalidity. That plays a different role in 6 7 there or even in trade dress, so yes, there are differences. 8 9 In the context of design patent 10 infringement analysis. 11 Α And the question being, do I 12 understand there may be a difference between 13 functional elements and functionality in 14 infringement analysis, is that your question? 15 In infringement analysis context. 16 do you understand the functionality and the 17 functional aspects of a design are two 18 different concepts? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 20 form. 21 Α No, I understand there's a difference, but what's -- yes, because for 22 23 instance, an ornamental part of a design may 24 have a function. 25 They have functionality, but

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1 functional aspects might -- might be talking 2 about certain parts that may be or may not be 3 driven by function. 4 Are there any parts in a hoverboard 5 patent, let's say the D '723 patent, driven by function? 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Object to the form. 8 Did you say are there any reports, 9 is that what you said. 10 Q No. 11 Are there any parts in the D '723 12 patent driven by function? 13 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 14 form. 15 My understanding is that what we see is not primarily driven by function, that 16 17 the claimed design is ornamental. 18 Is a claimed design ornamental 19 because only ornamental aspects are claimed 20 design? 21 Α Is that a question? 22 Q What I'm asking you is, is there 23 a -- functional aspects in the -- in the 24 claimed design here? 25 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the

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form. 1 2 The claimed design is of an 3 ornamental design. The -- it depicts 4 something that would have certain utilitarian 5 use, i.e., functional usage, however, they are primarily ornamental in my analysis. 6 7 And what are those functional 8 utility things that would be in the design 9 patent? 10 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 11 form. 12 Q And let's use the D '723 patent as 13 an example. 14 0kav. So from the patent, it can 15 be inferred that the utility or the function of this claimed design is of a self-balancing 16 vehicle of some kind because that's the title 17 18 of the patent. 19 There are no other descriptions to 20 call out any particular functions of the 21 claimed design. So if you're asking about 22 the claim of the claimed design, I think 23 that's about it. 24 Well, I guess you still haven't 25 been very clear as to your understanding of

Page 114 1 ornamental aspects of this claimed design. 2 So you're saying all claim designs 3 are ornamental in the D '723 patent? 4 Yes, all claim parts of the design 5 of the '723 patent are primarily ornamental. 6 That is correct, yes. 7 O When you say "primarily 8 ornamental," are you indicating part of them 9 or not? Α 10 I'm sorry, I didn't catch the last 11 bit. Am I indicating --12 Q Part of the claimed design are not 13 ornamental? 14 No. Because I was talking about 15 the claimed design as a whole, which is 16 important in infringement analysis to look at 17 the object as a whole. 18 And what we see there, all of the 19 claim parts, as a whole, relate to ornamental 20 design. They are not primarily functional, 21 for instance, because it could have a very 22 different appearance and still potentially 23 provide the same function --24 Q So you just mentioned --25 -- on a self-balancing vehicle.

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1 Q Yes. 2 So you just mentioned function, so 3 it does serve function via on the line 4 function can be served in different design, 5 that's what you're saying? That's correct. 6 7 And the function that I explained before, its function as a self-balancing 8 9 vehicle and could have a different ornament. 10 And do you think that the D '906 patent have different ornamental or different 11 12 ornaments from the D '723 patent? 13 The '906 also claims an ornamental Α 14 design that is different from the '723 15 patent, ves. And do you think the product B also 16 17 served the same function with a different 18 ornament in this design? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. I don't know about the same 20 Α 21 function. 22 What function are you referring to 23 with that particular product? 24 Because with that product, it's --25 it's more specific about what function it

Page 116 1 serves. What function? 2 Q 3 You mentioned the function. You 4 said the function can be served with 5 different designs. So I'm asking you, how the function 6 7 in B -- so what's the function in the D '723 8 patent does the design serve? 9 The claimed design function is --10 is shown as being for a self-balancing So that's its overriding function. 11 vehicle. Product B falls under that 12 13 category, but it -- it limits itself in the 14 functions it describes. It's specifically a 15 hoverboard design. So is product B a hoverboard under 16 17 the same concept as a hoverboard as a 18 self-balancing vehicle? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 20 form. 21 Α A hoverboard could be considered a 22 self-balancing vehicle. 23 And does product B have a function 24 of a hoverboard or self-balancing vehicle? 25 It serves as a hoverboard, which is

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a type of a self-balancing vehicle, yes. 1 2 And is that on the line function Q 3 served through the same design as the D '906 4 patent or D '723 patent or served through a 5 different design? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 6 7 form. The function of a self-balanced 8 9 vehicle, as we understand, can be served 10 through -- this was part of my report -- can 11 be served through other ornamental designs, 12 such as and includes product B. 13 Q And how is product B's ornamental 14 design different from -- different from the D 15 '723 patent? 16 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 17 form. 18 It -- it's -- the ornamental design 19 is -- is very similar of scores, and I guess 20 you're asking my function before, but now 21 you're talking about ornamental design. 22 You know, it's very similar, but 23 there are differences in smaller details. 24 Q Can you highlight those differences 25 for me?

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1 Α As I've shown you in my report, it 2 shares a lot of commonality and we -- we look 3 at that through the eyes of an ordinary 4 observer in context of the prior art. 5 If you --MR. BERKOWITZ: You have to let him 6 7 finish. 8 MR. CHENG: That's fine. I thought 9 he was finished. 10 So rather than looking at the individual differences, which is the 11 12 incorrect analysis in this case, we look at 13 the design as a whole and compare them. 14 So you only look at the design as a 15 whole. 16 Do you still look at the design in 17 the details? 18 The design in details -- you know, 19 the details of the design, the ornamental 20 details of the design do contribute to the 21 overall impression. 22 And we -- we look at, okay, what is 23 the contribution, what -- what contributes 24 substantially to that whole world impression 25 and if there are small details like screw

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1 holes that we believe the ordinary observer 2 would not, that would not affect the overall 3 impression to the ordinary observer, and 4 those have a lesser effect on the overall 5 impression. Q And again, I -- well, I think the 6 7 defendants have been much better image in the screw hole but the question is, can you 8 9 highlight the differences between product B 10 and the D '723 patent for me? 11 Α The differences, again, in context 12 of the '906, which is the --13 Q That's not the question. 14 Α We can do it the incorrect way, if 15 vou want. Q That's not the question that I 16 17 asked. 18 I'm asking if you compare product B 19 with the D '723 patent, can you highlight the 20 differences between the product B and the D 21 '723 patent? 22 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 23 Maybe, you know, to do that, we 24 could use one of my -- my tables, right? 25 So we can look at it officially so

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1 I can answer your question. 2 O Go ahead. 3 I'm thinking where -- you're 4 talking about '723 compared to B. 5 So if we look at Exhibit 5, and that would be page 1 to 5. And to zero in on 6 7 one page, I guess we can look at page 4 8 because we get an angle view of it. 9 We see the '723 and product B and, 10 of course, the prior art. 11 So just to clarify, before I do 12 this, you are asking about the viewpoint of 13 the ordinary observer in this. 14 Is that correct? 15 Well. I guess that comes to the 16 question. You have to define the ordinary 17 observer for me first. 18 0h. Well, the ordinary observer 19 defined, obviously, in my report, which I can 20 refer to here. 21 The ordinary observer in 22 infringement analysis, as you know, is 23 defined as the ordinary purchaser. And we 24 look at the ordinary observer to understand 25 the level of acuteness.

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1 And in this particular case, we 2 consider the ordinary observer, i.e., the 3 purchaser, to be the consumer user or, say, 4 the parent of the user, if it's a child who 5 is choosing and purchasing this product, whether they're on social media or online or 6 7 some brick and mortar store. 8 So they come across this and choose 9 to purchase this. I think that answers your 10 question to define an ordinary observer in this case. 11 12 Q Can you point to the section where 13 you define this ordinary observer in your 14 report? 15 Α Sure. I believe it's -- which exhibit is 16 17 the initial report? 18 It's Exhibit 3. 19 Yes, thank you. 20 So it is on page -- it's page 8. 21 There's a section -- I'm sorry, it's not page 22 8. 23 Q Is it page 6? 24 If you go by the cover, it's page 25 8, but if by the line, the page number, it's

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1	page 6.
2	A Yes, that's correct.
3	I have three paragraphs about a
4	definition of an ordinary observer generally.
5	The third paragraph is where I
6	state specifically here, in my deposition, of
7	the ordinary observer.
8	Q Thank you.
9	If you can read that portion that
10	you defined ordinary observer in this case
11	would be very helpful.
12	A It is my opinion that an ordinary
13	observer in this case is the typical
14	purchaser of hoverboards, i.e, a consumer
15	user or the parents of a user each having
16	little or no experience purchasing
17	hoverboards.
18	The ordinary observer encounters
19	products like the claimed designed, online
20	stores, television and entertainment media
21	and social media and purchases them using
22	online stores or from brick and mortar
23	stores, like Best Buy or Walmart.
24	Q So a typical, ordinary observer may
25	have knowledge of the prior art?

Page 123 1 Α Yes, a typical, ordinary observer 2 would have knowledge of the prior art, the 3 relevant prior art. 4 And does a consumer have little or 5 no experience purchasing hoverboards indicate that person's knowledge of hoverboards? 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 8 9 So a real life consumer, which I 10 think you're referring to, it's my opinion 11 that they would not have substantial 12 knowledge of the industry as a whole, which 13 is expected here. 14 They are an ordinary purchaser with 15 ordinary acuteness to hoverboards and don't necessarily have years of experience 16 17 designing or understanding the differences, 18 the nuances of hoverboards. 19 And why did you pick this 20 purchaser, a real life purchaser for this 21 particular case? 22 It's my understanding that that's 23 the majority, the high majority of people who 24 buy these products and products like this, 25 based on prior experience with this category

Page 124

1 and similar categories. 2 Although this real life purchaser Q 3 may not have other knowledge of the prior 4 arts and the products in the industry, 5 it's -- and that was the question -- even though you think -- even though you know this 6 7 purchaser in real life may not have all the 8 knowledge about the prior arts and the 9 products in the industry? 10 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 11 12 Yeah, my understanding is that the Α 13 consumer in real life would not have 14 knowledge of all of the prior art or all of 15 the competing hoverboards, that is correct. 16 Only the hypothetical ordinary 17 observer is considered to have knowledge of 18 the prior art. 19 And you think this purchaser in 20 real life, as defined in your report, fits 21 better in the situation? 22 Fits better than? Α 23 Than the hypothetical ordinary 24 observer in this case. 25 That's not what I said.

Page 125 1 We look at the purchaser in real 2 life to understand the level of acuity 3 they -- the level of attention that they pay 4 to viewing the product, but the hypothetical 5 ordinary observer is actually the operational construct, if you will, that we use for the 6 7 analysis. 8 But we apply the level of attention 9 from the -- the purchaser to the hypothetical 10 ordinary observer. So it's not one or the 11 other. One helps define the other. Q 12 Which define the other? 13 I'm a bit confused here. 14 So are you saying you're using two 15 standards or you're using one standard here? 16 The standard for the hypothetical 17 ordinary observer is that we apply the level 18 of acuteness of the purchaser. 19 And so when I say one helps inform 20 the other, it's knowing the level of 21 acuteness of the purchaser. The real life 22 purchaser helps us inform the level of 23 acuteness that an ordinary observer would

The hypothetical ordinary observer

24

25

pay.

Q

Page 126

1 would pay? 2 Yes, yes. 3 And so, you agree in this case, a 4 hypothetical ordinary observer will have 5 knowledge of all the prior art? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 6 7 form. 8 Yes, unlike the purchaser in real 9 life, they have knowledge of the relevant 10 prior art. 11 Q But however, in this case, you're 12 saying, it is my opinion that an ordinary 13 observer in this case is the typical 14 purchaser of hoverboards. 15 So should this case use the 16 standard of a hypothetical ordinary observer 17 or use the standard that you define here as 18 the typical purchaser of hoverboards in your 19 own words about purchasing in real life? 20 It's kind of the same thing. You 21 may be misunderstanding this, but when we 22 define -- in these cases, when we define who 23 the ordinary observer is, it's a hypothetical 24 person, it's based upon this real life 25 purchaser.

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And that's why it's phrased in that 1 2 way, that the ordinary observer in this case 3 is the typical purchaser of hoverboards. 4 That's the typical phraseology but it doesn't 5 mean that these are competing aspects. 6 So you agree a hypothetical 7 ordinary observer has knowledge of all the 8 prior arts, however, here, you define this 9 ordinary observer in this case as a typical 10 purchaser who has limited knowledge of all 11 the prior arts and the products in the 12 industry, how do you reconciliate the gap 13 here? 14 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 15 form. Α 16 I think you're twisting things a 17 little here, but as I said before, it's the 18 level of attention that we actually use from 19 the purchaser in real life to help us inform 20 the ordinary observer. 21 It's normal to phrase it this way, 22 that that purchaser is the ordinary observer. 23 But this hypothetical impression of 24 the ordinary observer that we use is not the 25 purchaser from real life, but one who has

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1 that level of attention but is informed by 2 the prior art. And that's the hypothetical 3 version of the ordinary observer. 4 Q So what you just stated, is that 5 included in your report? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 6 7 form. 8 I do describe, for instance, 9 further up, the definition of the ordinary 10 observer, you know, in the previous 11 paragraphs, and how it's -- how it's 12 applicable when doing infringement analysis. 13 I believe it's clear. 14 I believe it is in the report, to 15 answer your question, that we are defining 16 who we think this ordinary observer 17 represents, and we use this ordinary observer 18 later in the document as a viewpoint. 19 So I think that's a yes to your 20 auestion. 21 Q So I'm reading the section that you 22 tried to define the ordinary observer. 23 At the end of the paragraph you 24 mention the ordinary observer is also the one 25 who's aware of the number of closely similar

Page 129

1 prior art designs and conversant with the 2 prior art. 3 Just to be clear, do you think the 4 hypothetical ordinary observer should know 5 all the prior arts or just to the number of closely similarly prior art designs? 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the form. 8 9 My understanding is that they 10 have -- I can't define exactly where the line 11 is there, but my understanding is they have 12 knowledge of the relevant prior art, and 13 certainly relevant in this case would be 14 prior art that's cited on -- on the -- by the 15 patents themselves. I believe it's often debated as to 16 17 exactly what falls under relevant and that's 18 not something for me to argue, but what is 19 very clear, though, is that everything on the 20 patents is certainly relevant to this case. 21 Q And now, let's go back to the parts 22 that you mentioned. Go back to the Exhibit 23 No. 5 where you compared the products, 24 accused products, the patents-in-suit and the 25 prior art.

Page 130 1 We were trying to highlight the 2 differences between product B and the D '723 3 patent. 4 And can you go through the 5 differences with us? Α Yes. 6 7 So if we look at just for this 8 conversation, obviously, the analysis is done 9 looking at all the views at the same time. 10 But if we look at page 4 of the 11 exhibit, five that you mentioned, you know, 12 where we see an angle view of both? 13 Q Umm-hmm. To define the differences and the 14 15 reason we went around this way is, as I said. 16 we need to be looking through the eyes of the 17 ordinary observer, and so the ordinary 18 observer at this time, if they -- if they 19 have knowledge of the '906, then that helps 20 inform them what they -- what becomes 21 prevalent to them about the impression that 22 they get, right, the ornamental design. 23 Q Umm-hmm. 24 And that helps them understand, 25 okay, well, what's similar and what's

Page 131

1 different, okay? 2 What's different, yeah. 0kav. 3 Α 0kav. So we see lots of 4 similarities, particularly with the '906 in 5 We do see some smaller details, when we zoom in a little bit. 6 7 For instance, the '906 has a fender skirt, like a sort of closed area around the 8 9 wheels. Whereas, in the '723 and product B, 10 we see that they both have an open fender. But there are differences in the 11 12 way that they have that open fender that are 13 both different and quite far away from the 14 '906, but there are differences in the way 15 that they have that. Product B, for instance, has a 16 17 little less material in the way that it's an 18 open fender. 19 The '723 has a little bit more 20 material as it wraps around, but it's still 21 above the wheel. So it's still open and 22 giving visibility to the wheel. So there's a 23 difference when we drill down into a smaller 24 level there. 25 Again, with the context of the

Page 132 1 '906, one of the biggest differences they both have, from the '906, is that they have 2 3 these pronounced areas of the foot tread 4 areas and they have different approaches. 5 They both have foot -- pronounced foot treads, but they have differences in the way 6 7 that they address that. 8 Product B has angled lines in 9 different sort of angled lines that the '723 10 has in the way that it pronounces those 11 things, but they're very similar because the 12 '906 doesn't even have any pronounced at all. 13 So again, there are differences at 14 a much lower level of -- of detail. 15 differences, you know, do contribute to the overall impression. 16 17 Staring at the two things, an 18 ordinary observer will notice differences, 19 but of course, this test is not about whether 20 we know just differences. It's about whether 21 we believe the product B, the D '723, are 22 closer to each other than the '906, you know, 23 with view of the '906, and they are. 24 Sorry for the long answer, but you 25 wanted a list of differences.

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1	Q That's perfect.
2	I mean, I want you to show me the
3	differences or highlight the differences, and
4	l do thank you, almost got it right, except
5	from you know, when you compare A to B,
6	you notice the differences, anyone does,
7	where A is different from B, you certainly
8	know the differences.
9	And I think the prior art comes
10	into play that will enhance the differences
11	between A and B.
12	Do you agree? I mean
13	A No, I think
14	MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the
15	form.
16	A in this particular case, the
17	'906 does inform us, help understand what are
18	the differences. The '906 says, okay, this
19	is the world that happened before the
20	invention of the '723.
21	You are saying that this is the
22	closest prior art.
23	So if '906 happens and some time
24	after that the '723 happens, then then
25	yes, I understand what got invented at the

Page 134

1 time of the '723. 2 And then, of course, I ask myself, 3 well, if product A now comes along, is that a 4 huge step from '723 or not considering the 5 big step that -- the big differences between '906 and the '723. 6 7 And it's really quite clear, you 8 know, and that's the analysis that's going on 9 here. 10 I cannot see how someone can think 11 that the melted form of the '906 can 12 somehow -- somehow come between the '723 and 13 product A or product B. 14 Product A and product B, what do 15 you mean by product A and product B? 16 I'm referring to the accused 17 products, Gyroor product A and Gyroor product 18 B. 19 But you're not comparing product A 20 to product B? 21 Α No. I was comparing them to the D 22 '723 and comparing them to the '906 and 23 seeing the substantial gap. I guess, between the '723 and the '906, but that sort of size 24 25 gap, those huge differences are much bigger

Page 135 1 than the gap that '723 has to product A. 2 Q Well, let's just focus on one 3 product, and let's use product B as an 4 example. 5 Α Sure. I could repeat the same for that. 6 7 You brought up product A, so I was just 8 answering that question. 9 I didn't, but I think you first 10 mentioned product A, but let's use product B 11 as an example here. 12 Α Sure. 13 First, I would like to ask you about the -- let's take a look at page 1. 14 15 think that is the top view of the products. accused products of the patents-in-suit, D 16 17 '723 and the prior art D '906. 18 Yes, I'm looking. 19 Let me share my screen with 20 everyone so when I refer to certain aspects 21 you understand what I'm saying here. 22 Can you see my screen? 23 Α Not yet. 24 Oh, yes, I can. 25 Q And can you see the little mouse

Page 136

1 I'm using? 2 Yes. 3 Q 0kay. So this is product — this 4 is the D'723 patent. This is product B and 5 this is the '906 patent? Yes, from one particular view. 6 7 O From the top view, you're correct. Let's see. This product A --8 9 sorry, this top view of D '723 patent have an 10 hourglass shape. 11 Do vou agree? 12 Yes, it -- you know, yes, it does 13 have a generally hourglass shape. 14 And do you think it's a similar 15 shape as the D '906 patent? 16 The '906 in this view has an 17 hourglass shape as well and there are 18 similarities in its hourglass shape. 19 And do you see that the connecting 20 portion for product B, which I'm pointing 21 here, has a more straight or edging curve 22 than both of them? 23 Let me enlarge it a little bit. 24 You may need to zoom in. I know 25 the area you're talking about, straight or

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1	edgy?
2	Q Umm-hmm.
3	A Can you define what you mean by
4	straight or edgy?
5	I see there is a straight part in
6	the area.
7	Q In the middle, exactly.
8	A On all three, right, the '906 and
9	Figure 1, too?
10	Q I would say '906 is more smooth.
11	There's no clear
12	A Are you talking about the straight
13	you're alluding to?
14	You used the word "straight." So
15	there's a straight portion in the middle,
16	which I see when we move this.
17	Q For product B?
18	A The '906, right.
19	Q And can you see that the cover
20	covers, you know, less than half of the
21	wheels here on both sides?
22	A On the top view of the
23	Q For product B.
24	A Yeah, you're talking about the
25	fender, right?

Page 138 1 I'm talking about the fender or the Q 2 wheel cover, if that's easier. 3 And can you see -- you cannot say 4 the same for D '723 patent. 5 Is that correct? MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 6 7 form. 8 We see in this particular view, in 9 Figure 1, we only see some of the wheel, and 10 in product B we see a little bit more of the 11 wheel. So there's a difference which I 12 13 described earlier. They both have open fenders but there's a little less material on 14 15 product B. 16 Q I would say a lot less material. 17 Do you agree? 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 19 form. 20 In the light of the '906, which 21 almost completely covers the wheel --22 Q Not from the top view. You can't 23 tell that. I mean, the top view is similar. 24 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 25 form.

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1 Α Yeah, sure. 2 In the top view, we only see some 3 of the wheel, but we see it only partially 4 covers the wheel, however, the analysis is 5 not done in singular views. Well, we're going to -- we're going 6 7 through them one by one. So right now, we're 8 just looking at the top view. As you 9 mentioned before, the design for the standing 10 pads are different. 11 Can you see that there are a lot of 12 different angles and shapes for the product 13 B? To the '906? 14 Α 15 To the '906 and to the D '723 16 You can't possibly argue that they patent. 17 are similar design. 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 19 Yes, the -- you know, the '906 has 20 no pronounced pads. And on B, we do see 21 pronounced pads and it is different. It has 22 differences to the '723 pronounced pads in 23 that it has what you call angular forms. 24 Yes, absolutely. When we zoom in 25 like this, we can identify the differences,

Page 140 1 yes. 2 Q Okay. Are they different in 3 shapes? 4 Α What shapes? Like the -- you're 5 talking about the pronounced --I'm looking at that here. 6 7 Yes. 8 O So we were talking about the 9 appearance. 10 What is the appearance of the pads here? 11 12 Α They're generally flat shape with a 13 pronounced area that we're calling footpads, 14 which is what we see on product B and not on 15 the '906. So there are differences. 16 17 know, to your point, there are definitely 18 differences, particularly when we look at the 19 inner lines, you know, the inner details of 20 those printouts for footpads. 21 Q And --22 And the prior art -- I'm sorry, 23 Robin. I was delayed with my continuation. 24 You know, the point being that the 25 '906 doesn't even have -- it's not even in

Page 141 the ballpark. It's not at the table of 1 2 pronounced footpads. 3 So the details in between those, 4 it's only making the '906, you know, run out 5 the door. It's highlighting the bigger differences that these have to the '906. 6 7 But we're talking about the 8 ornamental aspect. 9 Umm-hmm. 10 So when you're talking about 11 ornamental, it's not -- you know, you have to 12 be specific. Are these --13 14 Α Yes. 15 Q There are lines, shapes, shades, 16 curves. 17 So what part of the appearance 18 you're referring to? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 20 Α I'm referring to the impression of 21 the product as a whole, and here we were 22 talking about the pronounced footpads and the 23 ornamental way that they are described as --24 you know, as being pronounced on the design. 25 So you're correct, you know, we are

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1 talking about the ornamental. I certainly 2 wasn't talking about the function. 3 Q Well, I think -- it sounds like 4 you're talking about function. 5 You're saying it's here, it's not It's more the concept rather than the 6 7 appearance. 8 So are you talking about the 9 concept of having lines, having shapes or are 10 you talking about the actual ornamental 11 features such as the shape, the curve? 12 Α I don't understand what you're 13 saying. 14 I'm talking about the impression 15 that the visual gives us, which is, of 16 course, about the ornamental impression 17 rather than the concept. 18 And --19 Go ahead. 20 Q And now I'm moving to page number 2 21 of the report. 22 And as we were discussing the '723 23 patent and the product B and the '906 patent, 24 and can you tell that in the middle of the 25 hoverboard, the '906 patent is more raised

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1 slightly in the middle of the hoverboard, as 2 I'm pointing back with my mouse here? 3 Α Yes. 4 Can you zoom in a little just to be 5 sure? Q Yes. 6 7 So as the mousing is pointing, can 8 you see this part that's slightly raised in 9 the middle? 10 Yes, that's right. 11 I do see that the top surface of 12 that hoverboard, the '906, is generally flat, 13 but it does raise a little in the middle that 14 you were pointing out, yes. 15 And the '723 also has the slightly 16 raised in the middle portion? 17 It looks like it might be the same 18 sort of level as the footpads on the left and 19 right, but, you know, it's generally pretty flat there. 20 21 Yeah, I think maybe because the --22 I think because --23 I don't know if you want to look at 24 that level of detail. 25 But no, it mentions a poor quality,

Page 144 1 I think, in your report. Let me see if I can 2 pull the actual patent out. MR. CHENG: We'll mark this as 3 4 Exhibit No. 7. (Above-mentioned document marked 5 for Identification.) 6 7 O Mr. Hatch, can you open that document? 8 9 Α Yes. 10 Do you want me to screen share 11 or --12 Q No, I will do the screen share. 13 Α 0kay. 14 Can you see my screen? 15 Yes. And can you see that's Figure 3 of 16 17 the '723 patent? 18 Yes, that's correct. 19 And can you see that the middle of 20 this '723 patent is raised slightly in the 21 middle? 22 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 23 form. 24 It ends up being about the same 25 height as the footpads on the sides.

1	Q So you disagree with me?	
2	A I think we see it if you	
3	actually draw a line there between the	
4	footpads, you'll see it's the same height,	
5	but not this level of scrutiny.	
6	Not only is it correct, but we	
7	shouldn't be analyzing one particular view	
8	for something that is a matter of millimeters	
9	between the footpads, the distance between	
10	the footpads, you'll see it's the same	
11	height.	
12	Q Of course, it's easier just to	
13	attribute everything to the overall	
14	impression, but to understand how this	
15	overall impression formed, we have to go	
16	through some of the details.	
17	Let's also take a look at the	
18	thickness of the wheels.	
19	Do you agree that the wheels of	
20	product B are significantly thicker than in	
21	the D '723 patent?	
22	A So comparing the wheels, my	
23	understanding is that the wheels are	
24	unclaimed and so in this analysis, we're not	
25	comparing the thickness of wheels.	

Page 146 1 If you zoom in, you'll see that 2 there's a lot of breaking lines there. 3 being said, of course, you know, they --4 they're pretty thick wheels especially when 5 compared to the '906. Oh, I'm looking at the Exhibit 7. 6 7 I think that broken thing is just 8 the design of the wheel. 9 So you're saying the wheels are not 10 claimed in the D '723 patent? 11 I believe your experts alluded to 12 that as well, but we see that there are 13 broken lines there, if you want to look. The patent is there, but there's lots and lots of 14 15 broken lines. I'm enlarging the picture here. 16 17 Are you referring to the cover of 18 the wheels -- not the cover, but how do you 19 say that, the most outside portion of the 20 wheels with the dotted line or are you 21 talking about the entire wheel in broken 22 line? 23 Specifically, the wheel tread, 24 which I think is what you're referring to. 25 The hub is certainly also

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1 unclaimed, but you can see the tread is also 2 made up of broken lines, the view you have on 3 the screen right now. 4 Q I see. 5 So you're saying the entire tire or the wheel does not form part of the claimed 6 7 design? 8 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 9 form. In the '723, it's shown as 10 Α 11 unclaimed. 12 Q As unclaimed? 13 Α Yeah. 14 0kay. 15 However, the '906 has very skinny 16 wheels. 17 It's also unclaimed, I think. O 18 And what we see in the '723 and all 19 the other products here, product A through E, 20 are thick tires, not skinny, like on the 21 '906. 22 However, it is unclaimed anyway, so 23 that's not necessarily a moot argument. 24 Q Can you tell from the side view the 25 fender are pointing up, which is

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significantly different from the fender or 1 2 the wheel cover that was in the D '723 3 patent? 4 Α Yeah, not only in this view, but in 5 other views you do see differences between the open fenders, certainly and, you're 6 7 On B, it looks like they go up. correct. 8 And on the '723, the fender, in the same 9 area, the same type of fender also goes up. 10 The difference being on B that it 11 doesn't return back down again, so it's the 12 last bit of the fender that reveals a bit 13 more wheel. 14 Do you see that? 15 I think the angle was also Q 16 different. 17 My understanding is that the style 18 of that curve is very, very similar, but of 19 course, on B it cuts off. 20 Again, we're looking at the nuance 21 differences when the '906 there has a closed 22 fender. There's this fender skirt that goes 23 way down. 24 Q Well, from the front view, which is 25 what we're looking at, that looks more

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similar than the fender in product B that 1 2 goes up with a different angle. 3 Α If it were a correct analysis to 4 identify differences in singular views only, 5 I think you're correct, however the analysis 6 that was done is the design as a whole, and 7 we know that the '906 has a substantially 8 different looking fender, you know. 9 I mean, we are identifying them as 10 a whole, but you can't take the whole thing. 11 I mean, one thing from my meditation 12 practice, I -- again, at one point you can 13 only focus on one aspect of a matter. 14 that's why we're going through them page by 15 page to get a better understanding of that. 16 Now I'm moving to the third page, 17 which shows the bottom view of the item. 18 again, if I enlarge it, I don't know if 19 it's -- the quality of the picture is good, 20 can you see that there are -- well, first, I 21 think compared with the D '723 patent and the 22 D '906 patent, they both have hourglass shape 23 from the bottom view. 24 Do you agree? 25 Yes, all items on this page have a

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1 general hourglass shape, yes. 2 Which is first disclosed in the D Q 3 '906 patent? 4 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 5 The '906 did disclose an hourglass shape, yes, as part of it in its overall 6 7 appearance. 8 Q From the bottom view, can you tell 9 me the difference between the D '723 patent 10 and the D '906 patent? 11 Α Well, obviously, the analysis is 12 done on the product as a whole because just 13 looking at isolated views may be misleading. 14 However, to answer your question, 15 when we're comparing these images, yes, we 16 see, you know, there's a different -- you 17 know, in this particular view, we are seeing 18 the hourglass shape and there are a lot of 19 similarities between product B, the '723 and the '906. 20 21 The wheels, as we know, are 22 They all share a fair number unclaimed. 23 of -- of parts of this, this overall 24 impression in this particular view. 25 So the overall impression of the

1	bottom view is quite similar, all three of	
2	all three of them, the patents-in-suit, the	
3	accused product B and the '906 patent?	
4	MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the	
5	form.	
6	A In this particular view, they are	
7	fairly close, yes.	
8	Q And I guess page number 4 we had	
9	looked at already. This is also a very	
10	A I'm not sure why those are so	
11	pixilated, but we're familiar with the	
12	originals at least.	
13	Do you not want to look at the side	
14	views?	
15	Q I'm trying to see if I can get a	
16	clear view of the side view.	
17	Let me take a look at the other	
18	pattern, which may have a better view. It's	
19	right here.	
20	So as shown here that is figure	
21	5 of the D '723 patent, which shows a side	
22	view of the claimed design.	
23	Can you see that?	
24	A Yes.	
25	Q And where the fender covers	

Page 152 significantly, especially the top --1 2 especially the top of the wheel. 3 Do you agree? 4 Yes. 5 The open fender here sits on top of the wheel. The wheel is unclaimed but we 6 7 know it's there and reveals the hub on the side of the wheel. 8 9 And if we take a look at the 10 product B, as you can see, none of the wheel 11 is covered by the fender and the side view 12 clearly showed that the whole fender does not 13 cover the wheel from the side view. 14 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 15 form. Α 16 That's not how -- you made a 17 statement. 18 Is that a question? 19 It's a question. The fender here is also above the 20 21 wheel and it does reveal the side of the 22 wheel. 23 In this case, we see a lot more of 24 the tread of the wheel, but of course, 25 that's, you know, unclaimed in the patent

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1 we're looking at. 2 Q 0kay. 3 And in the '906, we only can see 4 the hub or anything. So it's an entirely 5 closed one, and so, you know, when we say which one is closer to each other, it's very 6 7 clear that this fender on top of the wheel is 8 revealing most of the wheel is common between 9 the '723 and product B, and the '906 has a 10 completely different direction. 11 Q How did you determine what is 12 closed or what is further? 13 Based on what we're seeing here, 14 for instance, that the -- that we have a --15 what's called a fender skirt, you know, like a closed wheel, picture those cars from the 16 17 '50s and '60s, they used to have that, a 18 fender skirt, a cover over its wheels. I'm 19 not sure why. 20 And today, we have the approach 21 that's product B in '723, why there's a 22 fender on cars that reveals the wheel and 23 people like to show off their hubs and do 24 fancy designs. 25 Product B does a good job of that

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1 as well, so I feel, in closing the wheel, 2 like '906 does and closing the hub entirely. 3 Q Not entirely -- sorry, I'll let you 4 finish. 5 Α Correct. Not entirely. We do see probably the bottom of 6 7 the tread, but the way it's enclosed there gives it a whole different feel. 8 9 So to answer your question, you 10 know, what makes that so different, you know, 11 why is that further away, it's because it's 12 giving it quite a different impression. 13 Q Let me --14 Because with a car with a fender 15 skirt, it would certainly catch my eve. 16 Q I understand that. 17 Well, you mentioned the word "feel." 18 19 You could easily argue that an 20 ordinary observer can have the feel that 21 product B has a more edgy, more futuristic 22 design, so the fender goes up, and the -- on 23 the '906 patent, and the '723 patent has some 24 more traditional covering of the wheel 25 design.

Page 155 1 How do you define the feel that an 2 ordinary observer feels? 3 Α I guess the feel is -- you know, 4 look and feel as being the way we perceive 5 the object, so we look at it and we get a certain sense of it. And we, in doing so, we 6 7 think about prior references we had to 8 objects like that. 9 And I guess I was bringing up cars. 10 I mean, it doesn't mean you have to 11 be car experts, but certainly if I saw a car 12 with covered wheels, that would stand out to 13 me. 14 Whereas, the difference between 15 '723 and product B, if I saw those on cars, 16 that would not stand out to me, so I would 17 not have a different feel, whereas I would to 18 the '906. 19 So by "feel," you're referring to 20 the emotional perception that the ordinary 21 observer received from seeing the products 22 and then seeing the patent? 23 Yeah. "Impression" is probably a 24 better word, but we -- I was using the terms 25 look and feel to describe, you know, that

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we're observing the design, not necessarily 1 2 say an emotional attachment to the product. 3 It's about the ornamental styling. 4 Is that from your own perspective 5 or from the perspective of the ordinary observer that you defined in your report? 6 7 It's from the perspective of the ordinary observer. 8 9 And by feel, you're referring to 10 the -- to your own word, the ornamental 11 styling? 12 Α Yes. You're asking about that, and 13 look and feel is a phrase, by itself, that's 14 used to refer to styling as opposed to, say, 15 functionality. 16 So I was using that to -- to help 17 describe what we're looking at here, but 18 obviously in my report, I use the word 19 "impression," which is the -- the official 20 term that we're using here. 21 Q Is that objectively or subjectively 22 when you're referring to the impression? 23 I'm doing so to represent what the 24 ordinary observer would be looking at. 25 think I'm being objective in this case.

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1 Q Okay. 2 MR. CHENG: We're almost finished. 3 Let me just -- let's just do -- I 4 think I can wrap up everything within 30 5 I just have a few more questions related to product E that was included here. 6 7 MR. BERKOWITZ: Why don't we take 8 five or ten minutes because we've been going 9 now about an hour and 15. 10 MR. CHENG: Sure, yeah. Let's take 11 five or ten. I have no preference. 12 (Brief recess taken.) 13 Q Mr. Hatch, just a few more 14 questions regarding the product E included in 15 your expert witness report. 16 First, why did you include 17 Exhibit -- why did you include product E, the 18 Gyroor product E in your report? 19 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 20 form. 21 Well, I believe it -- it also Α 22 infringes on the patent. 23 How did you know that ink 24 fringed -- how did you know about this 25 product?

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1 The -- the attorneys informed me Α 2 about product E and asked me to analyze it. 3 Q When did they inform you about 4 product E? 5 Α I'm not sure. Obviously, some time before I wrote the document up. 6 7 Let me pull up the exhibit here. 8 Yeah, I'm not sure exactly of the 9 timing because product E was a later analysis 10 that I did and I got ahold of the product 11 itself, the sample, and looked at it and then 12 added it to my infringement report. 13 Q Was product E -- was product E 14 included -- I'll ask was the analysis of 15 product E included in your prior reports? I -- I'm just trying to recall. 16 17 I think -- let me see. 18 You sent in Exhibit 1, is it -- I 19 think it might have been in the 2021, if I 20 can check. 21 Q Oh, take your time. You can check 22 it. 23 Α Okay, thank you. 24 I don't want to misstate that, 25 because I know it came later.

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1 Q Of course. 2 I'm just not sure of the timing. 3 Yes. So I think it was -- I think 4 it came -- I included it for the first time 5 in my first infringement report of 2022. Can you tell me the date for the 6 7 2022 report? 8 I believe that's Exhibit 3, and 9 what date, I think the date is -- it's 10 August, possibly August the 15th I think it was filed. 11 12 Q And is there any reason that was 13 not included in your prior reports? 14 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 15 form. I was not aware of it in prior 16 17 reports that it wasn't included in. So as 18 soon as my attention was brought towards it, 19 I analyzed it and included it in my 20 infringement report. 21 Q And I'm looking at the Exhibit No. 22 6, which is dated August 24, 2021. 23 Can you take a look at that, Exhibit No. 6? 24 25 Yes.

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1 Can you confirm that product E is Q 2 not included in this report? 3 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to the 4 form. 5 Α It -- it's -- there are no images of Gyroor product E included in Exhibit 6. 6 7 Did you know about product E when 8 you submitted this report? 9 MR. BERKOWITZ: Objection to form. 10 Asked and answered. I don't think I was aware of it as 11 12 a -- as a separate product of Gyroor's at 13 that time. 14 0kay. 15 MR. CHENG: I have no further 16 questions. 17 Thank you. 18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Okay. I have no 19 questions for the witness. 20 MR. CHENG: Great. 21 And thank you, Mr. Hatch, so much 22 for attending the deposition today. I know 23 it took a while. 24 And I thank you, Ms. Reporter, for 25 helping us with this process.

	<b>6</b>
1	(Whereupon, the deposition was
2	concluded at 3:10 p.m.)
3	(Witness was excused.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	I, CHARLENE FRIEDMAN, a Certified Court
3	Reporter and Notary Public, qualified in and for
4	the State of New Jersey do hereby certify that
5	prior to the commencement of the examination PAUL
6	HATCH was duly sworn by me to testify to the truth
7	the whole truth and nothing but the truth.
8	I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing
9	is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony
10	as taken stenographically by and before me at the
11	time, place and on the date hereinbefore set forth.
12	I DO FURTHER certify that I am neither a
13	relative of nor employee nor attorney nor counsel
14	for any of the parties to this action, and that I
15	am neither a relative nor employee of such attorney
16	or counsel, and that I am not financially
17	interested in the action.
18	
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20	Marlin
21	CHARLENE FRIEDMAN, RPR, CRR, CCR of the
22	State of New Jersey
23	License No: 30X100204900
24	Date: October 21, 2022
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Page 164 DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET 1 2 3 4 5 DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY 6 I declare under penalty of perjury 7 that I have read the entire transcript of 8 9 my Deposition taken in the captioned matter 10 or the same has been read to me, and 11 the same is true and accurate, save and 12 except for changes and/or corrections, if 13 any, as indicated by me on the DEPOSITION 14 ERRATA SHEET hereof, with the understanding 15 that I offer these changes as if still under 16 oath. 17 18 19 20 21 Signed on the \_\_\_\_ day of 22 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ 23 24 PAUL HATCH 25

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